THE RICHMOND WHIG.

VOL. 1--NO. 12. RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 17, 1865. PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

FEELING OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH TOWARD THE SOUTH.

One of the main arguments used by the leading men of the North during the existence of the late rebellion, to keep alive the passions of the whole country, and especially of the North, was the assertion, which was constantly reiterated on the stump, in the newspapers, from the pulpit, by public and private, everywhere, that the people of the North in the war for the Union, were not actuated by the most deadly hatred towards the people of the South; that they did not desire to devastate the Union, but simply wreak on them a long hoarded vengeance; that they would rather cut off a throat, or burn a home, than to save life or stop the flame. These infamous sentiments of the motives of those who were putting their lives to peril to save the country from anarchy had their effect in making the people of Dixie not only willing to acquiesce in the tyranny established by Jeff. Davis, but also it in every way. How unreasonably false and barely untrue these assertions were, it has been our misfortune long to state. Suffice it now to quote, in refutation of them, some words uttered by the most prominent Republican journal in Northern New York. On the reception of the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army, that journal, instead of saying "hang all of them," as it would have done had it only been a Democratic paper, spoke thus:

General Lee surrendered his whole army, with all its artillery, baggage trains, munitions of war, and everything, and with it the most superior spirit of respect for brave soldiers, treats the officers and men with due courtesy, and gives them liberty on their parole of honor.

In the surrender of an army which, during four years, has set at defiance the whole power of the mightiest nation on earth, which, we have the grandest tribute ever yet paid to the most powerful strength and matchless prestige of the republic. . . . It is a tribute, also, to the wonderful genius and bravery of General Ulysses S Grant, who has brought about the termination of this gigantic war.

We trust this as virtually ending the struggle, because it is evident that every one of the Confederate Generals will feel inclined to protract the war and waste more rivers of blood after their own ruin is decided, when the tremendous resources of Virginia has been the main stay of the rebellion, has abandoned all hope, and thrown himself and his army upon the magnanimity of the conqueror. Once more, as a source of regret that such a one should have been found fighting against us as leader while the race had to be considered immortal. And now, when, at the mighty struggle, when this terrible array, which has been for four years the only bulwark of the rebellion, has ended the reign of terror and blood by bringing to peace as it once brought us war, we feel that we should be churlish and narrow-minded indeed could we refuse this public tribute to the valor of the Army of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia. They fought well so long as there was a hope of success for their cause, and in their discipline, their courage, their steadiness, their perseverance and endurance, they exalted the American name in the opinion of all the world and the whole civilized world.

The men who have fought out such a conflict can afford to close it without bitterness or hatred. They have fought it loyally, and know each other henceforth to be men worthy of the American race.

We speak now of the soldiers of the rebel armies. Of the political chiefs who have driven them on, ever fierce, we do not now care to speak. We fought for liberty and peace, and having secured them, both, we are willing to be becoming magnanimity with the soldiers of the conquered army. They would have protracted the struggle, but have chosen to submit for the table side, and by so doing they have secured the return of peace to their desolated homes, and put an end to useless bloodshed. We are content, and we recommend generosity, and we should be base and unfeeling did we not acknowledge this much. They have struggled for a great end, and they have not failed from any volition or relenting on their part, but from their object seemed at most certain. How fearful, then, must be their regret at disappointment, chagrin and humiliation.

These remarks are from the *New York Evening Journal*, and are certainly anything but vindictive. Could handsomer things be said of men who have been doing their best for four years to subvert the Government. We believe the people of the North are disposed to forgive all those who "during civil strife must for regretful" in the years to come, the whole land up, they cannot complain. Hardly anybody will regret it, yet we repeat that the people are forgiving in their disposition, and are not bloodthirsty. — *Ace. State Journal.*

Gen. Gordon, commanding the Union forces at Charleston, has received a message from Hesley, in which the Rebel chief states that he does not care a d—n about the surrender of Lee, and that he is determined to fight as long as he has a man left. He may fight his way to the gallows.

The funeral services of the late brig. Gen. Wilkinson were attended on Wednesday at Trinity Church, New York, in presence of an immense congregation. Their military reminiscences now of the regular army have a mournful cast.

M. LEVY,
116 Warren Street, New York,
MANUFACTURER OF
WINES OF ALL KINDS,
Warranted to keep pin all climates.
No orders received for less than three 1-4 casks.
Credit six months for satisfactory notes.
If goods do not give satisfaction, will be taken back free of all expenses.
I solicit the trade of my old customers. ap15—2m

HENRY & JNO. PARET, Jr.
WINE AND COMMISSION
CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE
55 Chambers Street,
Upholstery &c.
NEW YORK.
William G. Hunt, Special Partner. ap 17—1m

CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING,
No. 340 Broadway, New York,
Offers to first-class buyers a large and very complete stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
OF ALL GRADES,
Embracing Fine, Medium and Low-Priced Goods.
Having made extensive purchases at the low prices now ruling, we are in a position to supply our old customers upon the most favorable and advantageous terms.
JOHNSON, MERRIAM THOMAS AND MARSH
(LATE OF MARSH, JOHNSON & CO.)
Have associated themselves together for the purpose of transacting a
COMMISSION BUSINESS
IN
Particular attention paid to the execution of orders.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, WM. B. KIRKLAND
JOHN HOGE, CHAS. B. FIFE
JOHN B. WEBB, Special
ap 17—ood2w

NOTICE.
THOSE who lost FURNITURE can find it at Banner Schaefer's, on Main street, between 11th and 12th, corner of William Taylor's building, or
BEDSTEADS,
CHAIRS,
CENTER TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
Also, on the day of the fire, Lizzie Stratton's Wash Stands, Pictures and Chairs. Also, a great many Chairs of Mary Brown's, in Jail Alley.
A good deal of the Furniture is supposed to have been taken from Miss Abby Howard's.
This was reported by William Hartley.
ap 17—1t*

ICE CREAM!
I WILL OPEN MY
ICE CREAM SALOON
To-day, 17th of April.
JOHN PHY.
ap17—2t* 209 Broad street.

STUART & PETERSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacturers of
SADDLERY, TINNED and PLAIN BRIDLE WORK
also, a variety of other Articles suitable for the
HARDWARE TRADE,
COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES,
to the most improved patterns
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ap17—3m

PERSONAL.—My friends in Richmond and elsewhere, desirous to hear from me, can do so by addressing me at Alexandria, Va. All friends, white and colored, and neighbors on travel are requested to call and see me. Whence formerly my "man and brother" will find a home.
GIDEON WILDE.
ap 13—2t Alexandria, Va.

WANTED—A Furnished Room in a central part of the city, one suitable for a small family—cooking to be done in the house. Apply at the grocery store, Maguire & Adams' Tobacco Factory, corner 5th and Main Streets. ap 17—2t

DR. BROOKS has removed his Office to the Law Building, between the White House and the State Court House, Franklin Street, entrance 12th Street. He has for sale a Top Buggy also a Rebel Horse. ap 17—1t

WM. L. TILESTON,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,
215 Pennsylvania Avenue,
P. O. BOX 1044,
Opposite Willard's Hotel,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Accounts Adjusted, Horses lost in Service, Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money Collected, Pay Rolls and Vouchers Cashed. Information of all kinds furnished on application. Office by letter or in person.
[ap17—eod1m]

TOBACCO AND VARIETY STORE
9th Street,
OPPOSITE THE CAPITOL SQUARE,
RICHMOND, VA.
THOMAS C. DREWRY respectfully announces to his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has taken the small store on the east side of 9th street, between Franklin and Grace Sts., and immediately opposite the Capitol Square, where he has a fine stock of
MANUFACTURED and
SMOKING TOBACCO,
PIPES, PENS,
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., &c.,
which he will be happy to dispose of on accommodating terms. FOR CASH.
ap17—3t

DRY GOODS
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.
COWEN, STODDART & BROTHER
Are in daily receipt of seasonable
DRY GOODS
From the New York and Philadelphia
PANIC AUCTION SALES.
Dress Goods,
Plain Dress Silks,
Fancy Dress Silks,
Spring and Summer Dress Goods.
Mantillas & Shawls,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Striped Cloths,
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.
Domestic Goods,
Furnishing goods,
Table Linens,
Counterpanes,
Blankets, &c., &c.,
Domestic Goods,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,
Tickings and Ginghams &c., &c.,
Plain linen and varied trade muslins, as to purchase any description of Goods which are purchased at auction, and which our establishment, one of the most popular in Philadelphia in family custom.
To persons in active trade we sell all kinds of goods on a small advance on auction prices.
COWEN, STODDART & BRO.
460, 462 and 464, North 9th
ap17—1m* Phila. Pa.

BUCKNER MCAMMON & CO.,
TOBACCO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. Water St., and 38 N. Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
A. J. BUCKNER, A. J. BUCKNER, Jr.
D. C. MCAMMON, W. HENRY MASSEY.
Liberal advances. Goods can be shipped to our own Bonded Warehouse.
ap17—10t*

HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, IRON, &c., &c.,
Selling at New York prices.
DICKINSON & REVANS,
17 Market Square,
ap17—1m Norfolk, Va

CLOTHING
FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
KIRTLAND, BROWNSAN & CO.,
(Chambers Street and 47 and 49 Chambers Street)
NEW YORK,
Have in store a large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Well adapted to the wants of the South.
Their prices will be made to all this favor in which to deal. Their clothing our market will find great inducements. (Chambers Street) 45 and 47, ap17—2m

A PHYSICIAN, who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical University at Philadelphia, also of the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, and has also studied in London and Paris, and having been fifteen years in an extensive medical and surgical practice, is in search of a location where he can find employment in either of the Southern States, either as a medical superintendent of a hospital, or private practice in these institutions. The latitude of Tennessee would be preferred.
He is familiar with business and with the institution of the people of the South especially cotton and sugar, having the past year superintended tobacco growing on several plantations in Canada, and would also undertake a share of his time in superintending the business of a plantation if desired. Liberal compensation desired.
As reference he would refer to Rev. A. L. Lee, formerly President of the Asbury Theological College of Alabama, and also of Wilbraham Female College, of Rhode Island. Medical men of several localities in this, his native place, and to Dr. R. Thompson Eagle, merchant, Natchez, Miss. and to Mr. Postlewait, merchant, Natchez, Miss.
Address J. W. HUNTOON, M. D.,
Care of Samuel Cabell,
Stating the nature and extent of the charge, the extent of compensation contemplated, the kind of employment, the frequency of the pay days, and the latest date in the year when the said paper was filed in the south, as undemediate attention will be given.
J. W. HUNTOON,
ap17—3t Cincinnati, O.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]
Hair Frizzled from all parts of the body in five minutes, by a single process in the shop. UPHAM'S HAIR DEPILATORY. POWDERS, 50 cents and $1. Upham's Depilatory Powder and the only one. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1.20. by
C. C. UPHAM,
25 South Eighth street Philadelphia, Pa.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]
Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, by the use of "UPHAM'S FRECKLE, TAN and PIMPLE VANISHER." Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by
C. C. UPHAM,
25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]
The Jupiter Dye changes to a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not injure the hair. Price $1. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by
C. C. UPHAM,
25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap17—1m Wed. Thu. & Sat

WE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY next, at our store No. 1009 Main street, a large assortment of bedding, consisting in part of Pillows, Bolsters, Mattresses, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c. Also, a lot of Crockery, Glass and Tinware, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also many desirable and useful articles, designation of which is unnecessary.
GILLIAM & CO., Auctioneers.
ap17—1t* No. 1009 Main street.

STOLEN GOODS.—The persons engaged in stealing goods from the store of the undersigned, on the night of the 3d inst., are hereby notified that the goods have been identified, and that unless all the stolen goods are returned to the store of the undersigned, on or before the 20th inst., they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
ap17—3t* WM. SNYDER, Petersburg.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Ellyson, on Main street, for the purpose of conducting a General Jobbing and Commission Business under the name and style of MAPLE, RAINES & CO. They will sell by auction or at private sale all kinds of goods consigned to them, and will solicit from their friends and the public generally consignments, with the assurance that their sales will be conducted fairly. They will also keep on hand for sale, Hot House, Market, Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, of the best quality, and solicit a share of the fall trade.
Having been personally known, they refer to citizens of Richmond generally and the neighboring counties.
MAPLE, RAINES & CO.
P. H. ATKINSON,
ap17—6m* Late of the firm of Atkinson & Co.

NOTICE.
The subscriber has removed his office from Grace street to the corner of Grace and Fifth streets, opposite the Market.
THE subscriber has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of the city of Richmond, Auctioneer and Commissioner for the sale of the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Hobson, deceased, and will proceed to sell the same at Auction on the premises, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, will superintend the administration of the estate.
Letters addressed to them or myself will receive prompt attention.
Having been duly appointed Auctioneer for the sale of real estate, I am prepared to sell property of every description.
Sales solicited.
ap17—3t* WM. H. BURTON.

CRUMP'S & WILLIAMS,
DEALERS IN CHOICE WINES AND SPIRITS,
Have removed from No. 14 Main to No. 11 Main.
Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle, as we are required to do so and not to give credit.
ap17—1m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
DOMESTIC LAUNDRY.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has established a Laundry on Fifteenth street, between Franklin and Grace streets, and will open for the accommodation of visitors and such persons from town as are required to do so.
ap17—3m* H. TEMPKIN.

WANTED.—Two WHITE LADIES, to go to the West by the coming Express Train this evening, as a farm which is large and productive. Also, a good Cook and Ironer on the place, and plenty of provisions. Also, a WHITE GIRL of good character, to go North. Apply to
ap17—1t* H. PERLEY.
Corner Broad and 15th streets.

WANTED.—A PARTNER who can furnish a few hundred dollars and give an interest in the business. The advertiser has been in business 4 years, one of the most desirable in the city. And wishes to extend. Will give satisfactory reference.
ap17—2t

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

[illegible] PENINSULA DISTRICT,
Richmond, Va., [illegible]

[illegible] special orders from Headquarters [illegible] the Dep[illegible] have assumed command of the Peninsula Di[illegible] ng the counties immediately north of the [illegible].

It is [illegible] granted that the surrender of Gen. Lee's army [illegible] include all Virginia troops [illegible] organization [illegible] part of said army, although their duties have [illegible] in a separate district.

Comp[illegible] of such troops are known to be still stationed [illegible] counties mentioned as belonging to this district [illegible] officers and men in these organizations are directed [illegible] render themselves as prisoners of war and be pa[illegible] that they may return to their homes and give their ass[illegible] tance in establishing order and peace in their immediate neighborhoods.

It is my intention to establish detached posts throughout this district, purely for the protection of the citizens of the country from illegitimate bands of armed men and marauders of every description.

Citizens are requested to give their aid to this end, by supplying information which may lead to the arrest of all persons who may commit depredations of any kind.

All men who have belonged to any organized company of Confederate troops, included in the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, or otherwise, who have returned to their homes, are requested to register their names at the posts establ[illegible] in their vicinity.

Those men whose experience in war renders peace more dear, are requested to give every assistance to the recognised form of the United States Government in their endeavors [illegible] render property secure, and lives safe from the attacks of men who take advantage of the present state of aff[illegible] for the purpose of private gain or private revenge.

It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the [illegible] the different farms are refusing to work, or a[illegible] their customed homes and coming into Ri[illegible] other places occupied by troops. They are [illegible] directed to remain at their old homes [illegible] go to w[illegible] their farms and raise the [illegible] ces[illegible] maintenance and are assured that [illegible] free[illegible] protected.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brig. Gen., Com'd'g.

HDQ'RS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.

I. The armies of the rebellion having abandoned their effort to enslave the people of Virginia, have endeavored to destroy by fire the Capitol which they could not longer occupy by their arms. Lieut. Col. Manning, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James and Provost Marshal of Richmond, will immediately send a sufficient detachment of the Provost Guard to arrest, if possible, the progress of the flames. The Fire Department of the city of Richmond, and all the citizens interested in the preservation of their beautiful city, will immediately report to him for duty and render every possible assistance in staying the progress of the conflagration. The first duty of the Armies of the Union will be to save the city doomed to destruction by the armies of the rebellion.

II. No person will leave the city of Richmond without a pass from the office of the Provost Marshal.

III. Any citizen, soldier or any person whatever who shall hereafter plunder, destroy or remove any public or private property of any description whatever will be arrested and summarily punished.

IV. The soldiers of the command will abstain from any offensive or insulting words or gestures towards the citizens.

V. No treasonable or offensive expressions insulting to the flag, the cause, or the armies of the Union will hereafter be allowed.

VI. For an exposition of their rights, duties and privileges, the citizens of Richmond are respectfully referred to the proclamations of the President of the United States in relation to the existing rebellion.

VII. All persons having in their possession or under their control any property whatever of the so-called Confederate States, or of any officer thereof, or the records or archives of any public officer whatever, will immediately report the same to Colonel Manning, Provost Marshal.

In conclusion, the citizens of Richmond are assured that, with the restoration of the Flag of the Union they may expect the restoration of that peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under that Union, of which that flag is the glorious symbol.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, and
Military Governor of Richmond.

SOLDIER'S CASKET.

THE GREAT
NATIONAL WORK!

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO SOLDIERS' INTERESTS.

Each number is divided into appropriate Departments, namely

The Recording, The Personal, The Literary, The Editorial and The Miscellaneous Department.

THE RECORDING DEPARTMENT is devoted entirely to a[illegible] records of the correct name, company, regiment [illegible] of volunteers (in the Army or Navy) who have performed or who may perform any gallant or praise[illegible] deeds in behalf of their country, and to give a [illegible] and detailed narrative of the same. In future such a re[illegible] will be far more brilliant and acceptable not only [illegible] memory of the dead, but also the feelings of the living than the grandest marble monuments. It will be an Encyclopedia of American Heroism that our [illegible] can refer to with just pride.

[illegible] officers, correspondents, volunteers themselves, [illegible] relatives and friends are earnestly requested to interest themselves in this department, by sending us accounts of any appropriate incident within their knowledge, with correct names, dates and particulars.

THE PERSONAL DEPARTMENT, which is a special feature of THE CASKET, is devoted entirely and cease[illegible] to affording communication between volunteers and their friends at home, and also between themselves. Thousands have lost sight of each other by the accidents of war, and are unable to advertise owing to the expense and uncertainty of finding out what they wish. But as THE CASKET will soon be circulated in every camp and in every household, an inquiry or reply in this department is sure to reach the desired party and thus we hope contentment and happiness will be carried to many a sorrowing heart.

TERMS—$2 per year, or $1 for six months.

EVERY NUMBER IS SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

To the First Year's subscriber we receive from Richmond we will send by return mail a PREMIUM OF TEN DOLLARS.

To the Second Year's subscriber we receive from Richmond we will send by return mail a PREMIUM OF FIVE DOLLARS.

Both names will be sent to this paper for publication and the date on which we receive them.

Address, at once, C. W. ALEXANDER,
Publisher, 123 South Third street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ap 15—10t

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—50 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS in prime order, for sale at
KIMBERLY BROTHERS',
No. 12 Fifteenth street.

ap15—3t

LOST OR STOLEN.

$50 REWARD.

LOST in or from the cars on the 3d instant, at the American Hotel

TWO TRUNKS,

containing [illegible] apparel, and sundries; also, a large Photo. Basket containing sundries, among which were Photographs of Hon. P. Courtney and myself in gilt frames about 8x10. They were probably taken by mistake. All persons knowing anything of which carried off from the Hotel, will confer a favor by making it known to me. My residence is in the House formerly occupied by J. M. Duval opposite African Church, Broad street.

WM. A. WRIGHT.

ap 11—3t*

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD offered for the recovery of the various Coupon Bonds listed below and proportionally for any portion thereof. They were enclosed in two tin boxes, one marked, Daniel K. Stewart, and the other estate of S. Stewart, placed for safe-keeping in the vault of the Exchange Bank, Richmond, whence they were taken, scattered, destroyed, or stolen by the rabble after the fire of 3d April 1865. The public are hereby warned against trading for the same, as payment will be stopped.

City of St. Louis, 6 per cent coupons, Nos. 124, 125, 135 to 142 inclusive issued 1854, due 1874 Phenix Bank New York, February and August. 10 bonds of $1,000 each,	$10,000
City of St. Louis 6 per cent, Nos. 15 to 40 inclusive, do. do. do., April and October,	3,000
City of St. Louis 6 per cent, Nos. 21 23, 418 to 425 inclusive, 480 to 483 inclusive, and 497 principal due 1874 Coupons January and July, 15 bonds	15,000
City of Memphis coupon, 6 per cent Charleston and Memphis Railroad pledge therefor Nos. 561, 563, 565 to 572 inclusive, principal in New York, 1881 coupons, January and July 10 of $1,000,	10,000
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad coupons, [illegible] Nos. 168, 169, 328 principal due [illegible] 1872 coupons January and July [illegible] $1,000	3,000
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad do. do. Nos. 368 to [illegible] inclusive 1,366 to 1,371 inclusive, principal due 1865 interest January and July, 10 of $500,	20,000
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad do. do. Nos. 101 425 to 435 inclusive 440, 473, 474 898 197, [illegible] due in New York, 1884, coupons, January and July, 11 of $1,000	12,000
Virginia South-side Railroad coupon, 6 per cent, Nos. 146 147, 161 [illegible] due 1870, in Petersburg [illegible] do. 5 of $1,000	4,000
Virginia Central Railroad coupon, 6 per cent Nos. 955 to 957 inclusive due 1881 5 of $1,000,	5,000
Virginia Central Railroad do. do. due in 1884, Nos. 100 108, 381, 433 4 of $1,000,	4,000
Richmond and York River Railroad coupon 8 per cent, January and July, due in New York 1877 Nos. 13, 42, 115, 277 to 284 inclusive 310, 343 341, 359 369, 374, 390, 391 19 of $1,000	19,000
Richmond and York River Railroad coupon 8 per cent January and July principal, in New York, 1877 Nos. 132, 147, 149 263 to 266 inclusive 268, 272, 274, 318, 326, 333, 366, 369 384 [illegible] 17 of $1,000	17,000
Orange and Alexandria Railroad coupons, 8 per cent January and July principal, 1875, in New York Nos. 186 323, 925, [illegible] 1,227, 1,531 1,533 1,553 8 of $1,000,	8,000
Orange and Alexandria coupon 8 per cent, May and November, principal 1865, New York Nos. 43 187 244 245, 275 to 277 inclusive 337 433 458—10 bonds of $500 each	6,000
Orange and Alexandria coupon 6 per cent, January and July 1875 principal due in New York Nos. 155 277, 491, 494—4 bonds of $500 each,	2,000
Orange and Alexandria coupon 8 per cent, May and November principal 1873, New York. Nos. 615, 617, 658, 674 743, 829 831, 832 851, 844 845 855, 856 857—14 bonds of $1,000,	14,000
Town of Lynchburg coupon 6 per cent, Nos 227, 229 11, 13 to 19 inclusive—10 bonds of $1,000	10,000
Southside Railroad (guaranteed by Petersburg coupon 6 per cent., Nos. 18 to 22 inclusive—5 bonds of $1,000 each,	5,000
Town of Petersburg coupon 6 per cent., Nos. 64 65, 56, 71 to 75 inclusive, and 79 and 80—10 bonds of $1,000 each,	10,000
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad 7 per cent coupon Nos 113 to 122, inclusive, and 179 to 183, inclusive—15 bonds of $500 each,	7,500
	$165,500

There were also lost at the same time Scrip for—

Va. and Central Railroad, guaranteed and registered,	$2,500
Richmond and York River Railroad, registered in name of D. K. S.—14 of $1,000,	14,000
Va. Central Railroad shares (D. K. S. and J. S.)	257
Orange and Alexandria Railroad shares,	333
Exchange Bank shares,	200

JOHN STEWART, Brook Hill.

Office Franklin, between 7th and 8th streets.

Reference—J. L. Bacon, Grace street, between 5th and 6th streets, Richmond. ap 12—2w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A SMALL FARM, containing four acres of land already seeded in crops, with a dwelling house containing four rooms, and all necessary out-houses.

The farm is situated on the Nine Mile road, about one mile and a half from Richmond near Battery No. 5.

For terms, apply to HENRY YEGLER,
On the premises.

ap15—3t*

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A LARGE COLLECTION OF

ROSES,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS,
GERANIUMS,
HELITROPES,
VERBENAS, and
FLOWERING SHRUBS.

BOUQUETS, &c., of choicest flowers, tastefully arranged.

JOHN MORTON,
FLORIST,
Corner of Main and Reservoir Streets,
RICHMOND, Va.

A large lot of TOMATO PLANTS on hand.

apl 2—eod3t*

10 ONE-HALF BARRELS FAMILY BEEF,
10 barrels FAMILY BEEF,
6 barrels MESS PORK,
35 bbls superior HAMS.
In store and for sale by
KIMBERLY BROTHERS,
No. 12 Fifteenth street.

ap15—1w

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of the United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7:30 LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to—

One cent per day on a $50 note
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1000 note
One dollar per day on a $5000 note

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET,

Now offered by the Government and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case at the close of the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114, S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

apr 6—1m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. DAVISON, DENTIST,

Has opened an office at the corner of Broad and 13th streets (Judge Crump's old office,) where he is prepared to wait upon his former friends and the public generally.

ap13—1m

DR. ASCOLI (HOMŒOPATHIST)

Has removed to Broad street, corner of 10th street next to Methodist Church. apl1—d1w

Dr. J. EDM. DOETSH,

OFFICE

Five doors above Spotswood Hotel, bet. 7th & 8th Streets (Basement Dr. Steel, Dentist.)

Office Hours.—From 8 to 11 A. M. From 3 to 6 P. M. From 7 to 9 at night. apl1—1w*

DR. VEST has removed to Broad st., between 2d and 3d streets. Orders may also be left at his office, corner of Wall and Franklin streets.

ap14—3t

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STS., RICHMOND.

PETERSBURG
GOLDSBORO',
CHARLESTON and
SAVANNAH.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Have repossession of their offices in the above named cities, and are prepared to forward all military freights.

Packages for civilians should be accompanied by a permit from the military authorities.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway,
442 Broadway, and
Twenty-Seventh street.

ap 11—1s

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Richmond April 13th, 1865.

NOTICE.—A daily prayer meeting is held at 11 o'clock A. M., in the basement of the Methodist Church, corner of Broad and 10th streets, under the auspices of the Christian Commission.

Citizens and soldiers are earnestly invited to attend this meeting.

E. F. WILLIAMS, Ag't U. S. C. C.,
Army of the James.

ap14—1f

WOULD BE THANKFUL TO KNOW.—Having several Large Trunks of Mens' English and French Shoes removed from our house in the late wanton conflagration—these goods were carried on the open space about the Whig office.

We would be glad to know where they are, and are sorry if any one honest has them they will return them to the unfortunate sufferers. Address Whig Office

DARBY, READ & CO.

ap12—eod3t

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
25th Army Corps, Army of the James,
Richmond, Va., April 1st, 1865.

In addition to instructions embraced in Circular Orders issued by the Chief Quartermaster Army of the James, the following are given for the information of all officers of the Quartermaster's Department, serving with the 25th Army Corps.

All officers of the Quartermaster's Department should exercise a rigid supervisory control over the affairs of the department in their respective commands, and should make daily inspections to ascertain the exact condition of their supplies, and the manner in which the duties pertaining to the department are performed.

Attention is particularly called to the following paragraph from General Orders, No. 37, current series, from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States.

"12th. The unit of organization for the supply trains of subsistence, ordnance and forage, will be by Division. Division Quartermasters will be responsible for them. Brigade Quartermasters will be responsible for the Brigade baggage trains. Regimental Quartermasters will be responsible for Regimental property and baggage.

"Quartermasters will attend in person to the drawing of necessary supplies at depots, and will habitually accompany their trains on marches."

Except upon the eve of a move, the supply trains should be kept unloaded, and the supplies properly stored where they will be easy of access, and can be readily reloaded, should the exigencies so require. This will enable the Quartermaster to distribute the work of his transportation equally among his trains. The practice of keeping a portion of the trains constantly loaded, and in park idle, thereby throwing all the work upon other portions, is wrong, and will not be permitted.

Attention of Quartermasters is called to the necessity for greater care and cleanliness of all their animals and other means of transportation. The animals should be regularly and carefully groomed, and the stables and corrals thoroughly policed. Besides a regular and sufficient allowance of forage and water, all animals should be salted at least once a week.

Harness should be kept clean and oiled as often as necessary to keep the leather soft and pliable, and when not in use it should be hung up and protected from the weather. Wagons should be kept painted, and the covers neatly and plainly marked with the designating badge of the command to which they are attached.

The monthly estimates for supplies of Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, should be carefully prepared, and so made as to anticipate all the wants for the entire month. Special estimates for ordinary supplies, except in cases where the command has been increased, or of unavoidable losses, will not be considered at this office. One copy of the Regimental Estimate and estimates for separate detachments, will in all cases be forwarded with the consolidated estimate of Brigades and Divisions.

In addition to the usual reports a tri-monthly report will be made by Quartermasters of Divisions and independent commands, reporting direct to this office, giving the number of Army Wagons, Spring Wagons, Ambulances, Horses and Mules, sets of lead and wheel harness, also the number of enlisted men employed, the number of enlisted men employed, the number of civilian employees, how employed, and the rate of pay.

Any increase or decrease in the strength of the respective commands will be promptly reported to this office.

In transmitting the monthly report of means of transportation, &c., Form 56, the strength of each command (the number of officers and men present for duty) will be based upon the last tri-monthly report, in the Assistant Adjutant General's office, which is rendered on the last day of each month. Officers will have the report carefully made up and transmitted to this office punctually on the first day of the month following that to which the report relates.

The weekly report of wagons and enlisted men heretofore rendered, will be discontinued from this date.

H. B. BLOOD,
Capt. and Chief Q. M. 25th Army Corps.

HDQ'RS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., April 3d 1865.

General Orders,
No. 2.

No officer or soldier will enter or search any private dwelling, or remove any property therefrom, without a written order from the Headquarters of the Commanding General, the Military Governor, or the Provost Marshal General.

Any officer or soldier, with or without such order entering any private dwelling will give his name, rank and regiment.

Any officer or soldier entering a private dwelling without such authority, or failing to give his name, rank or regiment, or reporting the same incorrectly, will be liable to immediate and summary punishment.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, and
Military Governor of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 3d, 1865.

Major General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Detachment of the Army of the James, announces the occupation of the city of Richmond by the Armies of the United States, under command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.—The people of Richmond are assured that we come to restore to them the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom under the Flag of the Union.

The citizens of Richmond are requested to remain for the present quietly within their houses, and to avoid all public assemblages or meetings in the public streets.—An efficient Provost Guard will immediately re-establish order and tranquillity within the city.

Martial law is, for the present, proclaimed.

Brigadier General George F. Shepley, United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Governor of Richmond.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. L. Manning, Provost Marshal General, Army of the James, will act as Provost Marshal of Richmond. Commanders of detachments doing guard duty in the city will report to him for instructions.

By command of Major General Weitzel.

D. D. WHEELER, A. A. G.

PERSONAL.

Richmond, April 12th, 1865.

MY son, CHARLES HENRY WINNIE, aged 6 years, fell overboard from the barge Julia Ann Corell, on the 11th instant, at Drewry's Bluff, on the James river. He was dressed in blue pants and check waist. For the recovery of the body a suitable reward will be paid at this office.

RICHARD N. WINNIE.

ap14—3t*

TO ANTHONY FLEMING, of Goochland County, Va.—F. FLEMING is at Jackson Hospital. I am in the city. We are both well.

W. L. FLEMING.

ap14—6t*

ARTHUR G. EVANS, late of B Company, 18th Va. Battalion, will find a letter of some importance for him at the Whig Office.

ap14—1t*

Richmond, April 8, 1865.

B. WARDWELL, is happy to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to the city, and would be happy to see them at his office, McDaniel's Negro Jail, at their convenience.

ap10—tf

100 Boxes Canned Peaches and Tomatoes in store and for sale at
KIMBERLY & BROS.,
No. 12 15th St.

ap15—1w

OFFICIAL.

TO THE [illegible] RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

The [illegible] of the various [illegible] Richmond are hereby informed that no difficulty will be made in admitting them to bring market wares to this city. They are invited to [illegible] their ordinary traffic at once, and assured of protection in passing to and fro within the lines of the United States forces.

The citizens of Richmond, and shopkeepers and others, are also requested to resume their ordinary avocations as speedily as possible. It is the wish and intention of the military authorities to protect all good and peaceable citizens, and to restore, in as great a measure as may be practicable, the former prosperity of the city. No molestation by soldiers or others will be allowed, if possible to any who are engaged in peaceful pursuits.

Orders will be issued to military commanders in conformity with the above announcement.

By command of Maj. Gen. ORD.

ADAM BADEAU, Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, April 14, 1865.

All officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865, are hereby informed that the terms of capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces, at or near Richmond, laying down their arms and receiving their paroles.

By command of Maj. Gen. ORD.

ADAM BADEAU,
Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

HEAD QR'S DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, Va., April 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 40.

All captured property other than munitions of war and subsistence stores, will be turned over promptly to the Depot Quartermaster at Richmond. All captured subsistence stores and munitions of war will be turned over to the appropriate Staff Officers. All private property taken from citizens in and about Richmond will be returned to the owners.

The Provost Marshal General and his subordinates are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major General ORD.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ap14—tf

HD'QRS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Virginia, April 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

Provost Marshals will grant no passes [illegible] the North, to officers, to come to this city, except [illegible] orders from the President, the Secretary of War, [illegible] Gen. Grant, or the Department Commander.

Officers and soldiers now in the city will return to their respective commands at once, or be subject to arrest and confinement.

The Provost Marshal General [illegible] this order.

By command of Major General ORD.

E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ap14

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOV'R OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 3.

Loyal citizens dealing in coal or wood are authorized to sell the same in small quantities for the supply of the citizens. Coal, wood and provisions may be brought to the city from the surrounding country. Provost Marshals will give the necessary permits to carry out this order.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Richmond.

ap13—tf

HEADQUARTERS,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 4.

Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship.

Religious services may be continued without interruption, as in times of profound peace. This protection must not, however, be perverted for the utterance in any form of worship of treasonable sentiments or expressions. When thus perverted it will be withdrawn.

In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called President of the Confederate States, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States.

By command of Major-General G. WEITZEL.

D. D. WHEELER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ap12

LOST AND STOLEN.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of my store, or [illegible] portion thereof, stolen before the fire [illegible] from the house on Pearl street, No. 7, occupied by R. Beecher.

650 yards of Fancy English Poplins.
[illegible] double and single width Cashmere.
3 bales Augusta Brown Drilling.
2 " four-quarter Sheetings.
24 dozen Fancy Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Five and a half pieces of Red Flannel.
100 dozen Round Combs.
125 gross Solferino Skirt Braid.
[illegible] Black Lasting Buttons.
6 pieces Black Cloth.
20 boxes Black Navy Tobacco [illegible]
[illegible] Kinnikinick, put up [illegible]
[illegible] Large [illegible]
[illegible] Books [illegible]
[illegible] Pepper.
[illegible]

[illegible]

$500 [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

COURTNEY & SON,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

No. 65 S. Gay Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 11 S. Front street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments [illegible] promptly attended to
COURTNEY & SON.

ap16—13t

JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHING,

35 & 37 WHITE STREET,

[illegible] East of Broadway,

NEW YORK.

JAMES WILDE, JR. [illegible] WILDE [illegible] WILDE.
ap16—tf

INKS AND STATIONERY,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

[illegible] purchasers, at No. 4 [illegible] Fourteenth street, Richmond, Va.

ap15—2td.

CHARLES L. LUDWIG,

Corner Ninth and [illegible] streets, up stairs,

IS PREPARED to [illegible] all orders in his line, such as Bank Note Engraving, Lithographing and Printing on Steel, Copper and [illegible] Understand [illegible]

ap14—tf

JAS. M. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,

HAS RESUMED BUSINESS. Office, for the present, at his residence, corner of Marshall and [illegible] streets.

ap13—6t

J. QUILLIAM, GENERAL ENGRAVER AND JEWELER. Masonic emblems, Breastpins, Badges, &c., made to order at the shortest notice and in the best style.

No. 3, WALL STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

ap [illegible]—1w

[illegible] W. HALL. W. S. FLETCHER.

HALL & FLETCHER,

424, 15th Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARE prepared to settle all accounts of Officers with the [illegible] Quartermaster General's offices. [illegible]

ap10—6t*

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

[illegible] and Chamber streets,

[illegible] and Fourth avenue,

New York.

ap [illegible]—1m

J. S. MICHARD,

DENTIST.

OFFICE

255 Main, between 7th and 8th Streets,

RICHMOND, Va.

ap 6—1m

WHOLESALE CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

CORNER BROADWAY AND WALKER STREETS,

New York.

One of the largest and most extensive Clothing Emporiums on the continent, where can be found every article of

WEARING APPAREL

Suited to the taste of the most fastidious.

A call is most respectfully solicited from all in want.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & Co.,
Corner Broadway and Walker streets,
New York.

ap 6—1m

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS CLEANED LIKE NEW, AT

"KING'S,"

FIVE DOORS ABOVE 9TH STREET, ON MAIN,

Near the Spotswood.

ap 6—1m

E. B COOK,

Auctioneer, 70 Main Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed business at his old stand, for the sale of all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES,

FURNITURE, &c.

[illegible] to make sales at private residences, and will conduct sales as formerly of LIVE STOCK [illegible]

[illegible] ap16—[illegible]

LEWIS B. BROWN & CO.

[illegible]

Fashionable Ready Made Clothing,

[illegible]

[illegible]

TYPE FOUNDRIES.

WHITE'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO, Proprietors,

63 and 65 Beekman St., N. Y.

TYPE,

CASES, CABINETS, GALLEYS, ETC.

PRINTING PRESSES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEWS BOOK, JOB AND FANCY COLORED

INKS,

And everything required in a Printing Office promptly furnished. Address

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,

63 and 65 Beekman St., N. Y.

ap16—tf

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

Established in 1810,

WHERE CAN BE FOUND

Specimens of all kinds of Type,

required to fit up either a

Newspaper or Job Office.

ADDRESS

WHITE & CO.,

63, AND 65 BEEKMAN STREET,

NEW YORK.

(ap12—6t)

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment, either by the month or for the remainder of the present year, by one who fully understands farming and the cultivation of vegetables—would be glad to get employment near this city. Any one desiring the services of such a man will please apply at A. J. AUSTIN'S, cor. 17th and Venable streets, Richmond, Va.

ap 15—2t*

WANTED—A capitalist wishing to invest in a wholesale and retail business, already established can find a partner whose city and country trade is extensive.

For further particulars address

MERCHANT,
At this office.

ap14—eo3t

WANTED.—A good COOK, WASHER and IRONER also, a GIRL, about fifteen years of age to do general house work, white preferred. Apply to WM. E. TANNER, on Clay street, second door above Foushee street, north side.

ap 14—d3t*

WORK WANTED.—W. L. COX is prepared to do all kinds of BRASS CASTINGS, at short notice.

Having had a practical experience of twenty-three years, he flatters himself that he can please any that may want, either in quality or price.

Liberal inducements will be offered Railroad Companies to secure their work.

W. L. COX,
Second, between Clay and Leigh sts.

FOR SALE—A four-horse Engine and Boiler, in good working order.

ap 15—eodtf*

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL, to assist in Cooking, Washing, &c., for a small family. Work light and good wages given. Apply to

J. W. TURNER, Whig Office.

ap 13

WANTED—A good WOMAN COOK at General Weitzel's Headquarters. Apply at Jefferson Davis house corner 12th and Clay streets, Richmond, Va.

ap12

1865. NEW SKIRT.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

This invention consists of duplex (or two) elliptic steel springs ingeniously braided, tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera, carriage, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the Skirt will fold itself, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT

for a single day will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC [illegible]

[illegible]—3m

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE!

[illegible] Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—Methodist Protestant (Baltimore.)

The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York Observer.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S Guide to American Literature, London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

Subscriptions—1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY PROMPTLY to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's postoffice.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, . . . $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete Set, now comprising Twenty [illegible] volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent [illegible] expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per [illegible] volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases, for [illegible] 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

ap11

NOW READY

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

Act approved June 30, 1864, as amended,
And the Act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1865,
with
COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES,
A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX, AND
TABLES OF TAXATION,
Compiled by
HORACE DRESSER.

1 Volume, 8vo. Paper 60 cents, cloth $1.

D. APPLETON & CO. Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445, Broadway.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

ap 11—tf

ANOTHER GREAT ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE PUZZLE.

The Great National Comic Magazine.

MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY

Offers in the MAY number another of its great Prize Puzzles, which have created so much fun and excitement throughout the country since they were started.

Each number of MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY contains 32 mammoth pages of humorous stories, jokes, wit, humor, &c., besides an innumerable number of funny pictures, all by the best artists.

One of the most popular features of our Magazine is the Puzzle Department, where every month will be found a choice collection of Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, Conundrums, Riddles, &c., which will cause an immense amount of amusement.

In addition to our regular monthly Prize Puzzles, a prize is given each month to the person sending the largest number of correct answers to our miscellaneous puzzles. We are constantly giving in this department novel things in the way of puzzles that will be found in no other publication.

The other departments of MERRYMAN'S are ably edited, and will compare favorably with any other periodical of the kind. The latest things in the funny world will always be found here.

Our original articles are from the pens of our most famous funny men, including Belten, Artemus Ward, Quills, author of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings," Josh Billings, and, in short, nearly all who are really talented in a funny way.

Our illustrations are unsurpassed, and we [illegible] as many if not more than any similar publication.

We cannot give a fair idea of the attractions of MERRYMAN'S in an advertisement—it must be seen to be appreciated; and those who fail to secure it will miss an intellectual treat but seldom furnished. Call at any news dealers and take a look at it. Specimen copies sent free of postage for fifteen cents each. Three different numbers as samples postpaid for thirty cents. No gratuitous copies furnished. Sent by mail to any address for $1 25 per annum, two copies for $2 25, [illegible] for $3 00. Any one sending five subscriptions and $5 [illegible] will receive a copy for one year free. Address business letters to J. C. HANEY & CO., Publishers, [illegible] Nassau street, New York.

Sold by agents in Richmond [illegible] army.

apr 12—1m

TO THE PUBLIC.—[illegible] an United [illegible] city, that [illegible] [illegible] ment of the late rebellion, [illegible] to do with the imprisonment of [illegible] was robbed by [illegible] innocent imprisoned and [illegible] chase two colored men from Maryland [illegible] prison, and afterwards gave both of [illegible] freedom. This is the extent of my offence.

ap15—3t [illegible] DANIEL.

NOTICE.—I have reopened my Store, corner of 17th & Main st. in connection with Charles Gallagher, the well known merchant of Baltimore.

We have on hand a large and well assorted stock of Sutler's goods, groceries and provisions of all kinds.

I respectfully ask my old friends and the public generally who may want cheap goods [illegible] [illegible] give me a call.

J. H. Adams [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHMOND WHIG.

WM. IRA SMITH, Proprietor.

OUR TERMS

...ily Whig will be sent to subscribers at the rate of ... per month, payable monthly in advance.

OUR TERMS

for the ... and weekly are upon the same principles as the Daily—the latter commencing with the first of ... as follows:

For one Year	$ 8
" Six Months	5
" Three Months	3

No subscription will be received for less than three months, and no paper will be sent after the time paid for has expired.

Should any change be made that will benefit either the subscriber or the advertiser, the announcement will be made.

To Publishers, a satisfactory adjustment will be made.

TO AGENTS.

An agent is allowed to retain ten per cent. of the amount he may collect and remit for subscribers to the Whig in the City of Richmond, or in any city or town in the Confederate States, or in any city or town in the United States, we will furnish 101 twenty copies of the Whig for one year, on receipt of one hundred dollars, the postage in the form of subscription. No charge to be added.

Agents will adhere strictly to the

CASH SYSTEM

and ... to make our prices as low as possible, consistent with the ... and paper published in the Union.

We ... the Whig in Free Circulation, and ... and they will be charged. All copies sent ... discontinued.

Advertisements will be charged at the rate of Twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Letters ... relating to business, should be addressed to WM. IRA SMITH.

Rates ... published that they may be preserved for reference.

Subscribers ... in payment for the Whig from the purchasers on the street and they will be entered from the days at the office of publication, and not from the days when they were purchased.

FIVE CENTS is all the boys are allowed to charge for the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned proprietor of the Richmond Whig will ... on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th of the month. Persons desiring to subscribe to or advertise in the Whig, will call at the office between the hours named and save ... fuss, together with their advertisements, with James Wise, No. 4 A. Co., 2d S. Wing Battalion, 2d street, and they will be received.

Persons ... willing to become Agents can have the opportunity by calling upon me there.

WM. IRA SMITH.

New York Herald, Times, Tribune, News and Commercial Advertiser insert the above, and send bill to James Wise, 2d A. Co., 2d regiment.

WM. IRA SMITH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞For the temporary accommodation of the citizens of Richmond in many wards the Whig, therefore will locate a post at the office to the amount of ONE DOLLAR in Confederal currency, for the support of the parties, and their obligation taken, payable in thirty days, so as to enable them to reach the latest news. Call at the office of the Whig Building.

☞Officers will be visited this week, by authorized agents, for the purpose of receiving subscribers to the Whig.

☞Persons at the North or elsewhere desiring to subscribe for the Whig, through, for six or twelve months will please notify us promptly, and about the time the ... has formed it, he will receive the first number. In the case of the paper ... will be stopped.

Send ... by mail, and ... proper support.

☞Persons ... in the city must be ... copy, if they ... Whig. Persons ... will be ... subscribers to ... second ... month.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Major ... Warfare and Brig. Gen. D. F. ... have ... their headquarters at the mansion formerly occupied by ... Clay and Twenty-first street—either ... of the corner street.

Brig. ... Cross, ... has his quarters at the late residence of Dr. Philbate, on Marshall's row, Governor street.

Brevet Brig. Gen. R. Barnes has his headquarters at The City Hall.

Brevet Brig. Gen. John E. Mulford, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners, has an office at the "Private Soldiers' Rest," on the ... and third floors.

Major General A. V. Kautz, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, headquarters at Richmond House.

Major General Weitzel's headquarters are at the corner of Sixth and Main streets.

Captain Wm. Vendrebo, Adjutant General.

Major ... Provost Marshal, Col. Marcus Mordecai, has also rented ... the French Consul's house and his office at Major Timmerlake's late place. Persons requiring passports will call at the latter house at 10 o'clock.

A ... for examination of which Major J. A. Black pole, Judge Advocate, is President, is in daily session in the Hall of ... for the examination of cases of persons ... to the Judge Advocate's office.

Major J. L. Stackpole, Judge Advocate of Department of Virginia, ... to Provost Institute, on Tenth street.

Lt. Colonel Colonel W. A. Coonrad, U. S. Vol. Acting Medical Inspector of Department of Virginia, office in Custom House.

Surgeon ... C. Benedict, U. S. V., Surgeon-in-Chief, Third Division Twenty-fourth Army Corps and Troops attached, office in Clifton House.

Acting Assistant Surgeon ... H. Palmer, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Stuart Hospital.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sanders, U. S. A., in charge U. S. Hospitals, corner Broad and Eighth streets.

Surgeon E. P. Morong, U. S. V., Medical Director of Twenty-fifth Army Corps, office on Tenth street, near Capitol.

Lieutenant Colonel John Constable, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Virginia, office in the Custom House, on Sixth street.

Captain Abel E. Leavenworth, Ninth Vermont Vols., Assistant Provost Marshal, Custom House Building.

FOR RENT—Very large, ... Dwelling House, on the second floor.

ALSO,

A ... FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a gentleman. Apply at the ... office of Grace street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Assassination of President Lincoln!

The most ... blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has been assassinated! The decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, at any period, is an event which profoundly affects the public mind, but the time, manner, and circumstances of President Lincoln's death render it the most momentous, the most appalling, the most deplorable calamity which has ever befallen the people of the United States.

The thoughtless and the victorious may affect to ... satisfaction from the sudden and tragic ... of the President; ... but every reflective person will deplore the awful event. ... nothing can happily conspire to a restoration ... tranquility, under the benignant and ... influence of Mr. Lincoln, ... this terrible ... God grant that it may not rekindle with ... intensified passion again!

That a man of any ... should fratricidal, should ... the ... and bloody deeds in the ... field was to be expected, but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and beloved of the nation in their daily walks and recreations—that ... by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appall every honorable man and woman in the land.

The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins ... their ... indicates that there were ... who accomplices in this ... crime. The ... abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides, will, ... hoped, deter ... and malignant ... from the emulation of the infamy which attaches to this ... deed.

We cannot pursue the subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity to comment upon ... Further ... as we have ... all ascertained them, ... subjoined. The President visited Ford's Theatre ... Friday night, and about thirty minutes past ... o'clock, whilst leaving the Theatre, was wounded ... the head by a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth. He died at twenty-two minutes past seven ... morning, ...

Mr. Seward ... also wounded in his own house, ... is in a fair way to recovery.

The people of Petersburg had their ... ing news ... yesterday before it was made ... public here. Judge W. T. Joynes, Roger A. Pryor, ... and others, ... and ... addressed the ... in a call for a public meeting to express, ... words could ..., their grief for so ... an event, their ... abhorrence of the deed, and their sympathy ... the bereaved. We ... that the citizens of Richmond will take ... action.

If any arguments were ... needed to convince the people of the South that the effort to destroy the Union was an act of folly rather than of ... they will find it ... in the ... worthiness of the false philosophy on which the Hamilton leaders based their movement. The fruitful ... of slavery in only one of the many public ... interests which were involved in the question ... secession. ... Had the ... been successful, ... we will briefly show how little the dismemberment ... would ... its true position, and how unfounded have been their hopes concerning it.

The great and patriotic men of the South, in the days of Washington and Jefferson, saw in the ... of slavery, and sought to avert them by ... gradual ... system of gradual emancipation, ... from that day forward the wisest and most thoughtful of our Southern citizens—men holding ... high ... and ... farming ... with their own hands—have fully ... and known that the settlement of the civilized world was against the institution, and that they ... by ... of retaining it was by retaining the protection which the Federal system afforded it in the ... ... slave ... country.

But a favorite dream of the disunionist was the establishment of an independent slaveholding Republic. ... The apostles of the Secession creed taught that a dissolution of the Union would confirm and ... permanently establish slavery in the South; ... the institution, instead of being weakened and destroyed, would be vindicated in the eyes of the world as a Divine appointment of labor, intended to endure as long as man inhabited the earth.

The immediate object with which the Northern people entered upon the war was not the destruction of slavery. Their design was to preserve the Union ... uphold the just authority of the Nation, to defend ... and ... of a people to protect themselves ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

THE CITY.

FROM JEFFERSON TO ABRAHAM—A KEEPSAKE.—We examined on Saturday the mechanism of one of those curious souvenirs of the war that, like their recipients, "cannot escape history." We allude to a fancy coffee or tea sett, we don't know which, which formerly graced the mansion of President Jefferson Davis, but which was disposed of at auction with other ware, &c., by Messrs. Bell, Eliett, & Co., Pearl street, a few days before the evacuation, when Mr. Davis concluded to "decline housekeeping" and make a tour for his health. The coffee or tea sett in question is a perfect miniature or *fac simile* of a railroad locomotive, with tender attached, the locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spiggot, a steam whistle indicating when tea or coffee is ready. The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of the fireman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive, vigorously ringing the bell, which, we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metal, carries the sugar in an elegant sugar caisson, with goblet for cognac and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with racks for cigars. The most curious contrivance of all is a small music box, located somewhere in the tender, which, being set, plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner or breakfast table. It got obstreperous on Saturday and [illegible] to play "Dixie." The whole establishment, engine and tender, rests upon two [illegible] colored waiters.

As we have said before, the article was disposed of at auction, and purchased by an Italian, A. Barratti, who, several days ago, disposed of the same to Colonel Friedman, of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known in and out of the army. Col. Friedman purchased the souvenir with a view of presenting the same to President Lincoln, and to save the public the trouble of an effort of inspecting the mechanism we have described, we may as well state that the rare article is on its way to Washington and the White House.

It may not be inappropriate to mention that upon the side of the locomotive, in miniature, is emblazoned "President Jefferson Davis," showing that the testimonial, locomotive and tender, were built expressly for his use or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the "cow catcher" ought to be, appears the Confederate national banner and battle flag, entwined with the national ensign of France. Wonder if the whole affair wasn't a present from "Little Nap," as a testimonial of his "sincere regard and friendship," and as an offset to his entertainment of the kitchen waiters, Slidell and Mason, who were entertained at the back entry? However, the locomotive and tender are off the track, and all aboard are reported either killed, wounded or prisoners.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE has raised many a despondent community to prosperity and affluence, from scenes of despondency and woe into which we know hundreds of the citizens have been plunged by the conflagration of the third instant. We are glad to see, and the whole commonwealth will be glad to know, that this spirit pervades the people of Richmond, and that there is a disposition to rise like Phoenix from its ashes, and reassert itself in iron and marble fronts. We do not believe that Virginians will bestow much attention upon laggards; they should run ahead of them. We want the burnt district of Richmond to be rebuilt; she shall sit proudly again, like Rome, upon her seven hills. It was a sight, Saturday, for gods and men, to witness several merchants who, on the Saturday previous to the evacuation, were worth five hundred thousand dollars, quietly sitting in the midst of the ruins of their marts, and temples of Mammon, it may have been, knocking the dust from the dry and heated bricks, and jocosely contemplating the future. With a slight transposition we might give their song, as we thought we heard it as their trowels struck against the endless succession of *debris*,

> "Bricks crushed to earth shall rise again,
> The eternal years of 'mort' are theirs."

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in Richmond from the North, since our last issue, are Hon. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, member of Congress; Col. John W. Forney, Clerk of the United States Senate; Marshal Lamon, of Washington, D. C.; John T. Ford, Esq., the well-known proprietor of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, and the Theatre in Washington. The latter does not come on a professional tour, as reported, but his visit is simply one of friendship to numerous friends. We believe that Mr. Sanderson, of Baltimore, through agents here, has secured Metropolitan Hall for a series of entertainments by a troupe to be brought on from Baltimore. Unless our local companies brush up, and look to their laurels, they, like some persons that we wot of, will be compelled to "evacuate," which seems to be the order of the day, and night too, for that matter.

MARINE ACCIDENT.—The steamer D. R. Martin, on her trip up the river on Friday, at half-past six o'clock, P. M., when abreast of Drewry's Bluff, in the sluice where the tide makes down very strong, ran afoul of one of the sunken Confederate vessels. The collision smashed in her starboard wheel-house, breaking [illegible] stanchions, railing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] room. [illegible] personal damage [illegible]

OCEAN EXCURSIONS.—The citizens of Richmond and Virginia, so long blockaded in their "pent up Utica," armed with the proper passport, have now an opportunity of enjoying a little "life on the ocean wave" again. The steamer Red Jackett, Captain Adams, and Metamora, Captain Sweeney, are now running a daily mail and passenger line between Richmond port and City Point, where they connect with the mail and passenger boats for Washington, D. C., which leave City Point daily at 10 A. M. The steamer Red Jackett leaves her wharf at Rocketts at six o'clock in the morning, and the Metamora at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the same landing. Persons provided with the proper passports can make the trip to the North by this route, or visit City Point, Old Point Comfort or Norfolk City.

NEW MUSIC.—We have had laid on our table a number of musical publications, issued from the establishment of Messrs. George Dunn & Co., who have resumed business at the corner of Main and 14th streets. Messrs. Dunn & Co. have been the pioneers of the music publishing business in Richmond for several years, and their own publications once imparted a standard reputation to Southern music, now happily blended with the national spirit, song and sentiment of the whole Union,

> "A Union of lakes and a Union of lands,
> A Union of hearts and a Union of hands,
> A Union none shall sever."

We have from the above publishers the following: "The Murmur of the Shell," with accompaniment for the piano forte or guitar; "On Guard," music from an old German melody; "Aura Lea;" "Morning Prayer," with piano-forte accompaniment, a new ballad called "Dreaming of Thee," song with piano accompaniment; "I've no Mother;" the "No Name Waltz," dedicated to the "Woman in White," by the "Veiled Lady." This is one of those sensation musical compositions, in the composition of which, talent, if any is expended, is lost, time and labor thrown away, and sound made to fill the void to no purpose whatever. We trust Southern composers and publishers will soon get over the hallucination that unintelligible chicken tracks are music, and that a neatly printed *fac simile* of the same tracks is a creditable piece of music.

NAUTICAL SIAMESE TWINS.—Two steamers are now ploughing the once more peaceful waters of the James that are identical in everything except Commanders. Those steamers are the Thomas Collyer No. 2, Captain Williams, and the Thomas Collyer No. 3, Captain Thomas Collyer, both subject to the orders of Major General Ord. The twin steamers are of the same name, are of the same model, tonnage, power and accommodation for steerage and cabin passengers, are nearly of the same speed, in fact, are two ocean peas, floating together and a "tar" of many years sailing would be puzzled in distinguishing the one from the other except from the difference in the names of the Commanders. Fortunately, (or unfortunately as it may be,) the Commanders are imbued with that uniform urbanity of manner and courtesy that passengers are lost in their endeavors to distinguish one from the other, so perfectly do they feel at home on either boat.

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Mr. J. C. Apperson, Secretary of the Relief Committee, reports that from the 8th to the 14th instant, inclusive, 17,357 ration tickets were issued, calling for 66,655 rations. This is a very large number, comprising almost the entire original population of the city. The military commandant and officers, and the gentlemen composing the visiting committee, deserve, and will receive, the everlasting gratitude of the community in thus coming forward in the hour of sore need to the relief of the suffering. Many of those who have obtained relief will be able to obtain employment at once in the several avenues of business and trade now opening, and will not trouble the commission again, but there are thousands who will require charitable aid for weeks to come.

A LIBERAL GIFT FROM BALTIMORE MERCHANTS.—Messrs. Kimberly Brothers, of Baltimore, the extensive army sutlers, located on Fifteenth, between Main and Cary streets, at the old stand of W. B. Ratcliffe, on Saturday donated to the sufferers by the late conflagration and other needy persons, the liberal amount of 2,500 pounds of prime beef. We make this announcement, not that the firm may be brought into business notoriety, (for we happen to know them well and know that they do not need it,) but to show to the suffering and burnt out citizens of Richmond who are their friends in this time of dreadful trial.

A NEW THEATRE IN RICHMOND.—We understand that the old project of a mammoth Theatre, to be located on the lot opposite the Spotswood Hotel, has been revived, with the prospect immeasurably increased of the project going into execution speedily. Several capitalists, whose names would be a guarantee of the success of the enterprise, which we might give were we at liberty, have the matter in hand; but we prefer at present to leave the subject with the simple announcement of the fact, and await details.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—We are glad to learn that our old friend, Colonel Charles H. Lewis, has been appointed temporary Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He is at present in Alexandria, but will shortly visit Richmond.

BURGLARIES AND ATTEMPTS AT BURGLARIES.—Since the occupation of Richmond by the Union forces, and the convict delivery at the Penitentiary by reason of the panic which seized the guard, burglars and thieves, who for several years have not felt the gripe of "Uncle Sam," seem to imagine that the city is to be given up to plunder and pillage, of which a foretaste was given on that [illegible] morning of the ever memorable third of April.

Several nights ago burglars attempted to enter the residence of Jean Laffitte, a Frenchman, who keeps a store near the second market. They inserted a skeleton key in the lock of his front door, but Laffitte, overhearing them, arose, struck a light and demanded "who was there?" when the intruders ran away.

A night or two subsequently, a band of desperadoes, supposed to consist of late penitentiary convicts, went to the dwelling of the widow Moore, corner of Foushee and Canal streets, and demanded all the specie in the house, threatening to blow her brains out if she refused to reveal the whereabouts of her silver. The widow being alone in the house and unable to make any resistance, the villains proceeded to search every spot where valuables were likely to be found, and carried off several thousand dollars worth of property.

Several additional burglaries and attempts at burglaries, or rather open robberies, have been perpetrated and attempted within the past night or two. We would respectfully suggest to the military authorities that a night patrol, composed of the military, or selected from loyal citizens, be detailed to patrol the city and guard the property of citizens against midnight depredation. We would especially warn sutlers against exposing their stores to the dangers of a gas light or candle light visitation. Richmond, since the war, has been notorious for nocturnal visitations and "surprise parties," and although the number of rogues in town is diminished they have not all died or evacuated yet, especially as the courts have suspended and there is no more terror of "Old Joe" before their eyes.

THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCE OF SECESSION adopted by the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861, was, we believe, destroyed in the State Court House, corner of Twelfth and Franklin streets, which was burned on the morning of the 3d instant, with the most of its records and documents. The Convention, after the adoption of the ordinance, appointed a Select Committee to have drawn up a copy of the ordinance of Secession for each of the members of the Convention, and a young gentleman of this city, noted for his exquisite penmanship, was elected to perform the work. He copied the ordinance upon parchment and the same was signed by each member of the Convention. Lithograph copies were afterwards struck for each member, and the lithographic stone afterwards destroyed. But few copies of the lithograph are now in existence. They would be invaluable to persons in search of historical relics.

OUTRAGES IN GLOUCESTER.—From a gentleman [illegible] from Gloucester county, we learn that the negroes from the Peninsula and the vicinity of Yorktown have banded together to the number of several thousands, and are committing the most wanton depredations upon the unarmed and defenceless inhabitants of the country. It is not worth our while to give names, but we would mention Mr. Deane, the proprietor of Rosewell, on the York River, whose house they visited, and everything taken they could carry off. "Rosewell" was once the residence of Gov. Page, one of the first Governors of Virginia, and hard by, tradition locates some of the scenes of John Smith's exploits.

AN ORDER IN RELATION TO CONTRABANDS has been issued by Col. John B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster, Army of the James. All the able-bodied men are to be put to work, and one of the commodious empty buildings is to be fitted up for their use, with sleeping apartments, cooking apparatus, eating room and general quarters with hospital attached. All who apply are provided with employment, food and shelter, pay is a subject reserved for future consideration. The negroes who have deserted their owners, and been deserted by them, are fortunate in having such an opening afforded them of employment and subsistence.

REBUILDING.—We are glad to see that some of our citizens are possessed of enterprise enough, and that unwavering faith in the future which overcomes all things, to start in the undertaking of a renewal of business. Among this class we note with pleasure Asa Snyder, the extensive founder, corner of Cary and 10th streets, John W. Davies & Sons, booksellers and music publishers, Main street, who will rebuild on 9th street, adjacent to the site of the Mechanics' Institute, and others whom we have neither time nor space to mention.

THE THEATRE.—This place of amusement has a new lease on theatrical life, and the manager, Mr. Ogden, is exerting himself to render the entertainments attractive. The very thrilling and historical play of Robespierre, or the Fate of Rebellion, an adaptation from an old French play, very applicable to the present state of national affairs, is announced soon to be produced.

A PRISONER.—Thomas S. Bidgood, of Richmond, [illegible] to state, is a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland. He has communicated with friends, and his wants have been supplied.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES in the city were closed on yesterday. A brief statement will explain the cause of this proceeding.

The Episcopal churches, it seems, were obnoxious to "General Order No. 29," which says: "In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called President of the Confederate States, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States." The rules of the church enjoin that while omissions may be made in the prayers, no portion shall be changed except by authority of an Ecclesiastical Council, which must be presided over by the Bishop of the Diocese. The prayers heretofore used included the words "Confederate States," and though the clergymen were at liberty, and were willing, to omit the objectionable words, they had no authority to substitute therefor the words "United States." Bishop Johns is in Halifax, therefore there could be no communication with him, and no Council could be held.

In this dilemma the clergymen of the various churches waited on General Ord and stated the case. The General said the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, but the churches must be closed; the clergy were obliged to obey their ecclesiastical, and he his military superiors.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LEE.—Gen. R. E. Lee arrived in this city about three o'clock Saturday evening. Attended by five members of his staff he rode into the city over the pontoon bridge at the foot of 17th street and thence up Main street to his residence on Franklin street between 7th and 8th streets.

Passing rapidly through the city, he was recognized by but a few citizens, who raised their hats, a compliment which was in every case returned; but on nearing his residence, the fact of his presence having spread quickly, a great crowd rushed to see him, and set up a loud cheering, to which he replied by simply raising his hat. As he descended from his horse, a large number of persons pressed forward and shook hands with him. This ceremony being gotten through with by the General as quietly and unostentatiously as possible, he retired into his house and the crowd dispersed.

COMMENDABLE.—We have received a communication from a citizen, speaking in high terms of the generosity and kindness of Captain Sidney S. Grovener, who was for a long time confined in Castle Thunder by the Confederate authorities. Capt. Grovener is a native of Richmond, was born here and is now located at the dwelling of Mr. John Hancock, Union Hill, 23d between N and O streets, where he can be found at all times by his friends, whose necessities he is ever ready to relieve to the extent of his abilities. Such an one would be invaluable as one of the relief committee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Hathaway, artist, for a series of Photographic Views—three in number—of the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Grant, at City Point. They are very creditable specimens of the photographic art, by means of which the most accurate delineations of various historical scenes and localities have been preserved. Mr. Hathaway has had twenty-three years experience in his profession.

A NEW HOTEL.—C. Baumhard, the proprietor of the "Hood House," has opened a hotel at No. 259 Main street, between 7th and 8th streets, where the tables are set at all hours. His terms are very moderate, and we would advise all in search of good meals to drop in at the "General Grant Restaurant" "late the "Hood House," and partake of the hospitalities spread for man and beast.

BURNT OUT.—In our list of the sufferers by the late incendiary conflagration, we omitted the name of Mr. J. E. Doherty, merchant tailor, doing business on 13th street, between Main and Cary streets, who lost not only his stock but also all of his family's clothing, furniture, &c. Mr. Doherty is widely known as an estimable and charitable citizen.

CONCERT.—Madame Ruhl gives a concert to-morrow evening at Metropolitan Hall. The entertainment offered is far superior to what has been generally given here, and with all the amateur assistance afforded the concert should prove one of great attraction.

PASSES to leave the city will be given at the Capitol building, by Capt. C. E. Scoville. Paroles will be administered at Major Slackpole's office, at the Female Institute, corner of 10th and Clay streets, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Major D. B. Bridgeford, Provost Marshal of the Army of Northern Virginia, and R. J. Breckinridge, Medical Director of the same army, are at the Spotswood, paroled prisoners of war.

GEN. GRANT and a portion of his staff are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. We presume a military escort will be extended the distinguished visitors.

☞ See advertisement headed "A Physician," in another column.

The real estate of General P. G. T. Beauregard in New Orleans was sold at auction a few days ago by the United States Marshal, under a mandate of the District Court.

An [illegible] in daily [illegible] of hundreds of [illegible] Petersburg, the [illegible] of the [illegible] and all [illegible] adopted for checking it have proved unavailing.

[COMMUNICATED.

THE DEFORMED TRANSFORMED.

How refreshing it must be to a man who (like yourself) has been true to the Government of the United States of America,) could not show his face by day for many months, but, like a malefactor had to prowl about in the darkness of night, to notice the sudden transformation that has taken place in men's minds, and the wonderful metamorphosis which has converted, in less than no time, the most ardent Confederates into as staunch and loyal Union men as ever graced the councils of the Old Bay State herself. Every man is subject, more or less, to occasional fits of self-conceit; he derives great pleasure and cause for exultation, from seeing his adversaries come round, after awhile, to his own views, and the ultimate triumph of his principles may even atone for long-endured ignominy.

There we have in our midst the worthy descendants of that once famous people, who were the Chosen of the Lord in that good olden time, where wonders and miracles were as plentiful as Confederate shinplasters were in our own blessed age of stern reality. Ever since the days of Titus Vespasian the Children of Israel were, so to say, homeless and friendless, for none of the other nations, among whom they came to reside, liked their company much, until at last, in these later days, they found another "Promised Land" within the borders of the Sunny South.

The "peculiar institution" had a particular attraction for them, and when it culminated in the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, none hailed "our young Republic" with greater rapture than our friends from Palestine; gaudy flags, the emblems of a new empire, which was to eclipse mother Earth herself, adorned their houses, betokening the patriotic ardor of the inmates. Some enthusiasts even went so far as to enlist in the noble army which was to whip the whole of creation; but, in most cases, the followers of Moses left volunteering to their neighbors, and contented themselves with serving the Confederacy by less perilous and more profitable pursuits.

Blockade running furnished the poor inhabitants of the Sunny South with all the articles necessary to their comfort, and at the same time afforded the enterprising Shylock an opportunity to follow that best of all advices: "Put money in thy purse."

It is not a little gratifying to know, that greenbacks are as high in favor with our Hebrew neighbors now, as the less artistically executed bluebacks, embellished with the picturesque likenesses of many a great statesman, Jew and Gentile, ever were in former times; and we may congratulate ourselves that the "hated oath" is not now so repulsive as it was pronounced to be a month ago.

But if the almighty dollar has wrought such a change with a portion of the children of the Sunny South, there remains some doubt whether all the rest will follow the good example and become peaceful and loyal citizens of a common country. Too violent were the threats which we have heard uttered against the Vandals, and too grievous was the oppression under which the South groaned during its alliance with the North, that a genuine Southron could [illegible] think of copartnership again with such a people. We cannot make up our mind to believe, for instance, that the high-toned South Carolina Huguenot, the hero of a thousand last ditches, with his pedigree of illustrious ancestors footing clear back to the antediluvian times of Williken and his Dinah, would ever dream of associating with the low-bred "blue-belly" from down East who cannot even claim to belong to the "genus homo" but is classed by the zoologists of the Palmetto State a great deal lower than the "nigger"—as a kind of semi-amphibious animal, partaking of the common hog (*sus scropha*) and the alligator (*crocodilus cerops*). A real South Carolinian, of the original stamp, we are afraid, will never submit; no, never!

For him, poor man, there will be no other alternative but to emigrate from an oppressed country to join Hon. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, take a lantern in hand, like Diogenes, and both go out together to hunt for some cool and sequestered place where their feelings will be properly respected.

Perhaps the donations of jewelry and diamonds from patriotic ladies and gentlemen, which Mr. Trenholm, some time ago, said he was ready to receive for the benefit of the Confederacy, added to the tax of twenty-five per cent. on all gold and silver coin in the Confederacy, which an all-wise and provident Congress decreed to be levied just in the nick of time, all these resources may enable the inventive financier to pay the board for a not too numerous party of poor exiles from Dixie who may conclude the evening of their lives by cursing the whole of mankind, as Timon of Athens did in the olden time, after he had got through with his estate.

W. H. K.

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT NORFOLK.

Four years ago Admiral Farragut was compelled by the Rebels to leave Norfolk, but last week he returned, and when his presence became known the citizens gave him an enthusiastic public reception at Glenn's Theatre. W. T. Harrison presided, and Gen. Gordon and his Staff were present. An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Charles H. Porter, of the Union League Committee, and the Admiral responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Union League, fellow-citizens, [illegible] officers of the army and navy, I [illegible] which you have been [illegible] and I [illegible] this place [illegible]

[illegible] the small hours of the morning, and returned home with the feeling that Virginia was safe and firm in her place in the Union. Our Union members to the Convention were elected by an overwhelming majority, and sent to Richmond, and we believed that everything was right. Judge then, my friends, of our astonishment in finding, a few days later, that the State had been voted out by a miserable minority for the want of firmness and resolution in those whom we trusted to represent us there, and that Virginia had been dragooned out of the Union.—What was the reason for this act? The President's call for seventy-five thousand men? Why, our arsenals, navy-yards, money in the mint at New Orleans, had been seized, and Sumter bombarded.—Was it then remarkable that the Government of the United States should call for troops to sustain itself? Would Jackson have submitted to this? No! for I recollect that I myself had the honor to be sent to South Carolina to support his mandate that the Union must and should be preserved. [Great cheers.]

"I was told by a brother officer that the State had seceded, and that I must either resign and turn traitor to the Government which had supported me from my childhood, or I must leave this place—thank God I was not long in making my decision. [Loud cheers.] I have spent half of my life in revolutionary countries, and I know the horrors of civil war, and I told the people what I had seen, and what they would experience. They laughed at me and called me 'granny,' and 'croaker' [laughter], and I said I cannot live here, and will seek some other place where I can live; and in two hours' notice, and as I supposed the conspirators said, I left for my country's good, and thank God I did. [Immense cheering.]

"I went from here with the few valuables I could hastily collect. I was unwilling to believe that this difficulty would not have been settled, but it was all in vain, and as every man must do in a revolution, as he puts his foot down, so it marks his life, so it has pleased God to protect me thus far and make me somewhat instrumental in dealing heavy blows at the rebellion. [Cheers.] I have been nothing more than an instrument in the hands of God, well supported by my officers and men, who have done their duty faithfully. I hope, my friends, that this day, with its events, may prove the culminating point of our revolution, and I hope that before long all will be restored to that peace and reunion which has been sought by the Government and desired by everybody, and then you gentlemen who have deserved so well of your country by your steady adherence to its Government, will receive the reward which fidelity and honesty and moral courage always deserve." [Loud and long continued applause.]

NEW METHOD OF DELIVERING COAL.—In England they deliver coal to consumers in sacks. That method has many advantages over the plan used in this country. It avoids three of the five wasteful shiftings to which the coal is subjected when delivered in bulk by carts; it prevents dirt on the pavements and obstruction of the highways, where the coal often lies for hours, impeding travel and being crushed by passing vehicles; it saves time and expense in the operation of putting the coal in the bins; it secures the consumers against imposition, as respects the quantity of coal delivered, by means of a measure which he can see at his door, instead of a delivery by weight, of which he cannot judge, since the process of weighing is either not gone through with at all or performed out of sight of the consumer; and finally, it does away with the often vexatious disputes with the men who are, under our system, necessarily employed to carry the coal from the street, where it is dumped in the [illegible], and place it in the cellar. For these and other reasons that might be named, we have frequently wondered why the English mode of delivering coal was not long ago introduced here.

Slow, however, as our people are to avail themselves of even the most obvious improvements on their ways of doing many things, they generally adopt them, sooner or later, and sometimes materially increase their value. An enterprising firm in this city has recently commenced delivering coal in strong sheet-iron boxes, each holding about seventy-five pounds, and placed in a cart of a capacity of two tons. The iron boxes are easily carried from the open sides of the wagons directly into the bins, and there emptied. This plan has so many real merits to recommend it to public favor, that we cannot help believing it will, in time, be preferred by all consumers of coal, and speedily brought into general use. But nothing of this kind can succeed, until a community are made well acquainted with its advantages, and this depends in a large measure on the enterprise and business tact of those who introduce such improvements.—*Petroleum Journal.*

A SUPPLY OF CHOICE SEEDS.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received another European shipment of choice seeds, such as he [illegible] received and distributed. The excellence of [illegible] obtained from [illegible] different parts of Europe, in the last two years, has been attested by practical cultivators in all sections of the country. Among the field and garden seeds included in this shipment—which comes from Hamburg—are fine specimens of barley, oat, buckwheat, Alsike clover, several promising varieties of finest beans or runners, and samples of pearl or round Turkey peas, Brussels sprouts, early short-horn carrots, turnip-rooted celery, large white kohl rabi, and varieties of white and red cabbage.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

SEVERING [illegible].—A [illegible] cotemporary speaks [illegible] prevalent [illegible] of respectability [illegible] daily.

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

A Washington despatch, dated 11th inst., says:

The proclamation in reference to the closing of Southern ports is in accordance with a law passed as early as 1861. It was then understood, however, that while foreign Powers would respect the effective blockade of those ports, a claim to exercise legal authority over them, as other ports of the United States would not be respected. It is understood that the time has come, however, when the United States Government can claim to exercise that legal authority over all its ports, whether blockaded or not, which belongs to every independent sovereign Power. A sufficient number of Southern ports are left open for legitimate trade, and these now proclaimed closed will, it is presumed, be re-opened after a time. Meanwhile, blockade running is likely to be effectively ended. The issuing of this proclamation is understood to have been the business upon which Secretary Seward was about to visit City Point to confer with the President last week.

The New York *Times* says:

The meaning of the President's proclamation in regard to the blockade of certain Southern ports, which we published yesterday, is, perhaps, only made fully intelligible by referring to an intimation received from several of the leading Powers of Europe shortly after the outbreak of the war. That intimation was to the effect that, while an effective blockade would be respected, our claim to exercise legal authority over the ports blockaded would be ignored. The President, in a quiet and unostentatious way, has resolved to put this matter right at once. He claims that we have some sovereign rights as an independent Power; and in declaring anew what ports of the South are open and what ports are closed, he will bring the existence of these sovereign rights to the test. This is all right.

LESSENING THE COST OF FUNERALS.—A new and very sensible fashion is beginning to prevail in this city in regard to funerals. It is this: The funeral services are held, the assembly is dismissed, and all except the family and other relatives of the deceased return to their homes; afterwards the hearse and carriages come, and the body is accompanied to the grave by the family only. This gives the immediate relatives an opportunity to "take leave" of the deceased, and perform the last office privately; and, in the case of families who are poor or in only moderate circumstances, it saves much needless expense. A respectable funeral, economically managed, now costs $75 to $100, while if carriages are provided for all friends and acquaintances who choose to ride, the expense often amounts to $300 or $400. There is no good reason why a family in affliction should be called upon to pay for sympathizing friends at the rate of one dollar each.—*Hartford Press.*

RUSSIAN POLAND.—The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* draws the following picture of the present state of Lithuania: "It is only in commercial circles, and with a numerous population, such as those traversed by the railway from Varsovie to St. Petersburgh, that any trace of social life can be seen, and that any movement is observable; but go beyond the city, take any direction you please, visit scores of villages, and you will not meet a single traveler, nor see a single living creature. Enter a village, and you will fancy yourself in some abandoned place: not a word, not a sound, as if every one were in the sleep of death. The wind alone is heard whistling through the frozen branches, and perhaps a dog, whose plaintive howlings are prolonged in the solitude, as if to call to the mind of the passer-by that formerly there were living beings there; some, possibly, hidden there still."

AN OUTRAGE IN FAIRFAX COUNTY.—We are informed that on Friday night last a party of soldiers dressed in Union garb, entered the house of Mrs. Fitzhugh, in Fairfax county, and carried off her silver plate, a lot of rich furs, and other valuables. Mrs. Fitzhugh is represented to be a Union woman, who owns about 3,000 acres of land, from which a large quantity of wood has been taken by the Government. Gen. Augur is investigating the matter, and if the soldiers belong to our army, they will doubtless be severely dealt with for this outrage upon an aged and defenceless lady. Mrs. Fitzhugh is an aunt of Gen. Robert E. Lee.—*Wash. Repub.*

THE DEAD OF THE WAR.—Official statements, carefully made up at the War Department, will show, it is said, that the number of soldiers in our service who have died since the war began, will reach the startling number of two hundred and forty thousand, or very nearly a quarter of a million.—Of these, two hundred and twenty-one thousand have actually died in the service from wounds or sickness, in the field or in hospitals. The authorities estimate the number of deaths from wounds or disease contracted in the service, which did not prove fatal till after discharge, and do not, therefore, appear in the foregoing statement, at twenty thousand more.

MORMONS IN ILLINOIS.—The Charleston (Ill.) Republican says that it is more than current that five or six hundred Mormon families are expected to arrive in the vicinity of Nauvoo during the coming spring and summer. It is alleged that they are adherents of the young Joe Smith, now residing at Nauvoo. There are already in that connection some four hundred persons who adhere to the Mormon doctrines, [illegible] whom reside near Nauvoo and attend the preaching of the young prophet. Their meetings are held in a [illegible] brick building near the river, which was formerly known as the Saint's Storehouse.

[illegible] CALIFORNIA.—The number of Chinese in San Francisco last August, according to the City Directory, was 2,600. The number in California in 1862, according to the report of a joint select committee of the Legislature, was 50,000, engaged as follows:—mining, 30,000, farming (hired as laborers) 1,200, trading 2,100, leaving some [illegible] and [illegible] to be employed in [illegible] and as servants. Probably there are not more than 40,000 Chinese in the State at this time.

"DIXIE."—There is a world of significance in the characteristic speech made by Mr. Lincoln to the tune of "Dixie." It is one of the happiest things ever perpetrated by the President, and its utterance is the wisdom of statesmanship. May we soon hear the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" borne from Southern lips to our borders. The President understands well the power of national songs, and what is better, he uses it in [illegible] a good purpose.

[illegible] on the 4th of July, 1863, and the third [illegible] of April, 1865.

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Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

No. 63 Main Street,

BY permission of the Provost Marshal General I have resumed my business as GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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Furniture, Dry Goods, Sutlers' Stores, &c., received for sale at auction or private sale.

My first sale will take place at my store on TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock. Consignments will be received until Monday evening next.

ap15—3t GEO. W. WILLIS.

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Auction and Commission Merchants,

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(Opposite the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond,)

Will give their individual attention to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise and Furniture; also Country Produce. Having ample accommodations and long experience in the business, hope to be able to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

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NEW QUARTO, FOUR VIEWS ON PAGE.

Photograph Album, morocco, 100 views.	7 50
Photograph Album, turkey morocco, in gilt and gold, unique, full ornaments, 160 pictures,	[illegible]
Photograph Album, turkey morocco, in [illegible] and gold, unique [illegible] 200 views	[illegible]

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA.

[From the Savannah Herald, April 1[illegible]]

By the kindness of some [illegible] who have succeeded in making their escape from the intolerable tyranny of Jefferson and the tastes rowing [illegible] in this city, after a most anxious and perilous [illegible] from Augusta, we are enabled to lay before our readers news from that city and vicinity up to the [illegible], inclusive, which is one day later than the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of Friday last, which [illegible] with them.

THE STATE OF SOCIETY

is one of the most [illegible]. Among the people who claim to be respectable there exists little but distrust [illegible]. All [illegible] the war [illegible], but though there [illegible] Union feeling, and though there are many who would gladly welcome peace, even by subjugation and reconstruction, they are compelled [illegible] in all their meetings with each other, and in their expressions of opinion, that social intercourse is a mere sham. All are speaking under the most guarded restraint, and, in fact, every conversation is held in full mental view of a Confederate prison, a metaphorical rule is in every tongue and a padlock on every lip.

But still there are certain Union men who are known to each other, and who have their meetings for the purpose of arranging plans for escape from the cruel tyranny which [illegible] in Dixie, or, if nothing further may be done, to interchange ideas and cheer each other with hopes of happier times. Among the devoted and faithful knot of Unionists, the prayers for the coming Sherman were most fervent and sincere. He and his soldiers would have been received with the heartiest welcome possible to bestow on a [illegible] who comes to deliver a crushed and suffering people from the cruelest bondage ever known [illegible] land.

The conscription is [illegible] than ever was the auctioneer and the slave [illegible] in former days—fathers and husbands are torn from their homes and forced into the army—brothers and sons are dragged away to recruit the ranks of those armies which [illegible] so rapidly melting away before the cannon and the bayonets of Sherman and [illegible]. Those men [illegible] on account of physical disability, unable to bear a musket, are impressed into the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] placed in some office [illegible] employed instead, of [illegible] and muscle.

The city is full of beggars [illegible] and [illegible] families [illegible] too, who before the war were independent in [illegible] instances are now actually suffering for food, and the authorities are doing but very little for them.—Appeals for aid, the most touching and urgent, are daily made to the authorities, to the public, and to the individual by ladies who heretofore have ever been accustomed to give generously instead of asking alms from others. The destitution is horrible—no description can do justice to the misery and wretchedness which pervade the [illegible] of Augusta and the country round about.

Among the lower classes crime is becoming terribly common. Provision dealers shops and Government store houses have to be sharply guarded by well fed soldiers to protect them from robbery. There are many discharged or escaped soldiers prowling about who, having little means of living, do not hesitate to commit theft or even burglary to obtain the means of procuring food. These things are not permitted to be published in the Confederate papers, but they are recorded for all facts by all who have left the Confederate lines within the past [illegible] weeks.

ROBBERY AND BURGLARY.

Has become so frequent, and the robbers so bold that women fear to venture out of doors after dark alone, and no man dares to trust himself out at night without first transforming himself into a perambulating arsenal. He must be fully equipped with revolvers and bowie knife and must be prepared to use them on the instant. Men are knocked down and robbed of money, watches, shirts, [illegible] clothing, even in the early evening and in streets which once were used to be crowded.

One day last week Mr. C. West, a saloon-keeper, was attacked just after night fall by a gang led by a negro boy whom he had recently discharged, and who was aware that Mr. West usually carried upon his person money to a considerable amount, and that his watch, &c., were also valuable—just however as the ruffians had commenced operations, the opportune arrival of a friend of the victim, armed with a most [illegible] pistol, determined the rogues to leave in a hurry. The boy was identified and arrested.

Burglary is also very common, and jewelers and merchants [illegible] take care to remove their most valuable [illegible] to their dwelling-houses at night. Four weeks ago the variety store of Mr. M. Hyams, corner of Broad and McIntosh streets, was broken into in the night and robbed of goods to the value of $[illegible]. No clue was obtained to the burglars. The next week the dry goods [illegible] of Mr. C. P. Drake was entered in the night and goods taken to the amount of $[illegible] to $50,000.

Both these buildings were entered in the same manner by boring through the wooden shutter with a center-bit, then introducing a key-hole saw and cutting out a piece large enough to enable a man to thrust in his arm and draw back the bolt, and also out of its place the cross bar which secured the back door. Although in neither of these cases have the robbers been caught, there are circumstances which lead to the suspicion that both burglaries were perpetrated by the same parties, and that these parties are returned Confederate soldiers.

THE CONSCRIPTION

Has been vigilantly enforced until the number of returned soldiers and deserters became so great that they began to show a bold front, and to refuse to obey the conscripting officer. In a short time they were joined by so many deserters from the very bodies of men sent out to force them into the ranks that the Confederate Government has resolved rather to do battle with what men it has already, and can induce to volunteer, than risk the loss of its veterans in the attempt to force into the ranks unwilling recruits and determined deserters. There are no troops at present in or around Augusta, [illegible] a few cavalry, whose principal business is to hunt down all refugees who attempt to cross the Confederate lines and escape to a free country.

COTTON.

Of this staple there is a good deal in Augusta—many hundred bales. Most of it is in private hands, the Government holding but a very small amount. When Sherman was threatening the city, and the people were waiting every hour to see the heads of his advancing columns, the commander of the Department, Gen. D. H. Hill, ordered all the cotton in the city to be brought out and piled up ready to be burned. Many of the owners strongly objected to this, but Hill said that cotton had been burned in New Orleans and other cities, and that it should be done in Augusta.

Accordingly, the cotton, to the amount of many hundred bales, was ferreted out from warehouses, and in some places from cellars of private houses, and piled up three bales deep in Broad street and in Green street, and every preparation was made to apply the torch. Combustibles were arranged near by in the shape of light wood, tar barrels, rosin barrels, turpentine and camphene were ready to be poured over it as soon as the guns of Sherman's advance should startle the city.

Sherman, as we all know, took a different route, and the cotton was not then destroyed. Besides what was piled up in Broad and Green streets, a great deal was carried to the railroad and piled up along the track, ready either for transportation further inland or to be burned if it should be found impossible to carry it away. The cotton thus deposited by the roadside was not hauled away again by the owners, as the alarm about Sherman did not immediately subside, but kept the citizens in a state of trembling for several days.

Meanwhile "the rains descended and the floods came" and wet that cotton and soon spoiled much of it; this was easily done, as the negroes and others stripped off for their own use the gunny-cloth which secured the bales, and thus the cotton became scattered and tossed about and trampled into the mud. The railroad toward Waynesborough is to this day strewed with scattered cotton, which lies in heaps like drifted snow along the track.

One informant, who is well posted in the matter, assures us that, such was the general objection to the destruction of cotton among the merchants and dealers, if then, Hill had really attempted to carry out his intention to burn it, his soldiers would have been interfered with, the destruction prevented, and the General himself probably mobbed. Very many of the cotton owners are, at heart, Union men, who secretly rejoiced at the approach of the Union forces, and all of them would much rather prefer turning over their property to Gen. Sherman, and take their chances of establishing some claim to their goods hereafter, than out of mere spite and in obedience to an outrageous order, consign it to utter destruction.

There are no dealings in cotton now in Augusta. Not a bale is bought or sold, so that there is no market price to be quoted. All trade transactions are confined exclusively to the sale of the absolute necessaries of life.

GREENBACKS PROHIBITED.

All trading or speculating in United States currency is strictly forbidden—greenbacks must not even be employed to purchase food or goods, nothing but Confederate money can be used. And, so determined are the authorities to force their rebel shinplasters upon an unwilling public that they punish a man buying or selling greenbacks or offering them in exchange, with a fine of from one thousand to five thousand dollars and with five years or more imprisonment in the penitentiary, at the option of the Judge. Despite this law greenbacks are eagerly sought by persons who are striving the escape across the lines and get to the land of law and order once again. By these people thirty dollars to fifty dollars Confederate is given for a one dollar greenback. Gold, when one can be [illegible] it is [illegible] enough to part with it for Confederate [illegible] easily commands from 60 to eighty for one [illegible] may be supposed, however, there is but very little to be sold.

RESTAURANT FARE.

A full meal of [illegible], consisting of [illegible] bacon, hard [illegible] and sometimes fried potatoes, $10; ham and egg, $10.

[illegible] were demanded invariably in advance. The practice arises from a playful habit indulged in by [illegible] of leaving without [illegible] eating [illegible] dining a huge meal, and then walking off without [illegible] paying anything at all.

[illegible] for which he paid in Augusta [illegible] the little sum of $2,000. His [illegible] $300, [illegible] $300, and his boots [illegible] posed to indulge in any [illegible] must be prepared [illegible] of oysters $10, a glass of brandy $10 a [illegible] $10, a snipe or bird of any sort from $10 to $[illegible].

The utmost vigilance [illegible] strictness are exercised by the authorities to prevent any one from leaving the Confederate line. Mr. [illegible] Hatch, a prominent and widely known [illegible], and [illegible] President of Augusta, obtained a permit to leave that place from Gov. Brown for the purpose of [illegible] his wife, a [illegible] invalid in New York, to die among her friends, but had proceeded only a short distance on his journey when an armed force was sent after him and he was compelled to return.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 10th inst.)

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA

The whole subject of the civil government of the [illegible] States, involving such great difficulties that public attention cannot be too early directed towards it. It is fortunate however for the nation that the practical statesmanship of [illegible] always noted for its breadth and elevation of [illegible] will now be available in the difficult and delicate task of conforming the social and political institutions of the South to the more glorious future that awaits the American people. Upon them and upon that portion of the population that supported them in their opposition to the United States authority, will largely devolve the responsibility of smoothing the troubled waters and restoring peace and harmony. If they frankly accept the duties and privileges of loyal American citizens in accordance with the spirit evinced by [illegible] in his [illegible] surrender, the work will be [illegible] easy, and [illegible] now appears a mountain [illegible] insignificant affair.

But to none can [illegible] for loyalists in the seceded States [illegible] longed to the majority of a sullen or [illegible] major [illegible]. We must be true to the men who were true to [illegible] Southern Unionist and not the disloyal [illegible] the new [illegible] affairs. In this view, it would appear that [illegible] new policy requires the repeal of the [illegible] ordinance by the rebellious Legislature of [illegible] Virginia. Such a course would be an indirect if not an open recognition of the legality of the bitter war [illegible] have been waging against us for the last four years. We must make no such concession to the [illegible] of the State rights principle which has been the germ of all our misfortunes. All facilities may, and should be, a[illegible] to the members of the Virginia and other Southern State Legislatures to resume individually, the rights and privileges of citizenship. But as to re[illegible] them in their collective or legislative capacity, that is something to which the Northern people should not accede.

The recognition, therefore, of the machinery at least, of the loyal State governments that have already been formed, is a plain right and duty on the part of Congress and the nation. It is true that there may have been some irregularities and abuses in the mode of election in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, but the correction of these may be safely left to the people after the withdrawal of the United States forces. The question of the terms of the return of Georgia, the Carolinas, and other states in which there are no loyal State organizations, must be reserved for further developements.

But in respect to the return of Virginia, which now presses for a solution, the Government appears to have already taken the proper initiative. Our special despatches from Washington announced in advance that Gov. Pierpont was about to remove the Government of Eastern Virginia from Alexandria to Richmond. It now appears that he has already arrived in that city. It will be remembered by our readers that Governor Pierpont claims to be Governor of Eastern Virginia in accordance with an election held about two years [illegible] in the Eastern counties that were not under the absolute military control of armed Confederates. Since then he has organized the State Government at Alexandria, and has held more or less authority in the Eastern part of the State. He came frequently in conflict with Gen. Butler, who could "brook no brother near the throne." But since the removal of the Fort Fisher hero, Gov. Pierpont's authority has been recognized by the United States military and naval officials at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and other places. Congress has also partially recognized the legality of Gov. Pierpont's government. Unless we recognize [illegible], Gov. Pierpont, and not 'Extra Billy Smith,' is the loyal Governor of Eastern Virginia, and will, no doubt, be recognized as such by the President, the United States Government, and the loyal population of that section. As for the disloyal element it will not be in a position to exercise any opposition until it will be safe to permit it to do so in the regular way, at the ballot-box.

[From the N. Y. Times, 12th inst.]

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac has now no enemy to fight. It will never again hear an enemy in fight in Virginia.—It has fought its final great battle. As one of the great organized armies of the nation, it must soon, we suppose, cease to exist as a military force. The future must develop its uses and its history. A part of it will undoubtedly be retained for some time in Virginia; but with all the strategic positions, the military lines and cities of the State in our hands, fifty thousand men could maintain peace in any contingency and repel any foe.

We suppose that in Virginia, including all our forces in the western and south-eastern sections of the State, in the Shenandoah Valley, in the eastern and southern sections, we have over two hundred thousand troops, of all arms. We have thus the immense aggregate of one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who can now be spared from the State of Virginia. None of them are needed to operate against Johnston—for Sherman is abundantly able to make any disposition of him and his piebald army that may have been foreordained. If any part of them should be employed against Johnston—which we do not consider at all likely—it will merely be for the purpose of inducing the rebel leader to surrender at once, without waste of blood.

We suppose that the Army of the Potomac will be divided up by the Lieutenant General into bodies of some magnitude, and sent to occupy and garrison for a time the various important positions in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; and the army of Sherman will, for a period, find like employment.

Sherman's great marches from November to April proved to us that the rebels have no army, and no material for an army, in the State of Georgia; that they have no army and no material for an army, in the State of South Carolina, that, excluding Johnston, they have no army, and no material for an army in North Carolina, and we know that they have no army, and, since Lee's men are all under parole, no material for an army, in Virginia. We know that beside the [illegible] at Mobile, the rebels have no troops or military material in Alabama; they have none in Mississippi, they have none anywhere in Tennessee. Kirby Smith has a good many men west of the Mississippi, but we should like to know, if under present circumstances, they propose to fight for the defunct Southern Confederacy.

Thus it is almost impossible that we should have any more fighting of any consequence on this side of the Mississippi river. Lee's men will all go home, in accordance with the terms of General Grant; but, even if they were not under parole, we may be very sure that they will fight no more.

Thus, in the future, the Army of the Potomac and the army of Sherman will be employed mainly as conservators of peace in the South. The term of service of a good number will expire before the close of this year, and at a very large number before the [illegible] of next year. If Government finds it has absolutely no use for the men, it can disband at its pleasure.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. HENRY S. FOOTE—EXPLANATION OF HIS POSITION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I am duly [illegible] for you, for the courtesy exercised by you in republishing my vindicatory card in the Herald, according to request. This is no time for controversy, and I am certain not in the humor for controversial discussion with any human being or upon any subject whatever. My heart is intensely agonized over the sufferings of my countrymen, both North and South, and the general destruction in recent battles of some of my nearest kindred and dearest friends. But, as reputation and personal honor are about all that is now left to me, will you be good enough to allow me to publish a few lines in your widely circulating journal in response to one or two remarks in your editorial of this morning, in which you have done me, as I cannot but believe, unintentional injustice. You speak of me as having fled from the Richmond Government. On the contrary, I came openly, upon full notice, and avowedly for the purpose of endeavoring to facilitate peace arrangements alone.

You describe me as having been expelled from the Confederate Congress. I voluntarily abdicated my seat in that body at least two months before the adoption of the resolution of expulsion, because, as I stated at the time, I looked upon that legislative body with which I found myself connected, as corrupt, imbecile and servile, and because they were, after fastening upon the South an irresponsible military despotism, obstinately refused to take any steps for the restoration of peace, when I plainly saw and forewarned them that great military calamities were impending which, unless averted by timely concessions to the Federal Government, must inevitably result in the wide spread ruin which is now being experienced. The vote of expulsion, properly considered, is only a proof that in mind, in attachments, in habits of life, and in character, there was not the smallest resemblance or affinity between myself and the majority of those who participated in this impotent and dastardly act of malevolence. You charge me with eccentricity. I have to say upon this point only this: My eccentricity as a politician, if indeed I am eccentric, consists in my having, in 1850, sustained the compromise measures of that period, in opposition to extremists alike of the North and the South, in having steadily adhered to the great principle of non-intervention embodied in those measures from that period to the present moment; in having resolutely opposed all attempts to renew sectional agitation, in having resisted the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the Lecompton Constitution, the attempt to reopen the African slave-trade, the introduction of a non-intervention plank in the Democratic Presidential Platform of 1860; the proposition to break up the Federal Union because of Mr. LINCOLN's election in the mode recognized by the Constitution; in opposing the secession movement until civil war was already raging and the Southern States had been already invaded, in opposing all attempts by the Confederate authorities to punish Union men for the conscientious entertainment of Union sentiments, in opposing confiscation, conscription, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; in exposing and aiding in the defeat of Mr. DAVIS' effort to establish a despotism in the South, in originating from time to time, and pressing earnestly the sending of peace commissioners to Washington, in interposing fearlessly to prevent Union prisoners of war from being starved to death by an inhuman Commissary General; and, finally, in abandoning all connection with the Confederate cause when I saw that a longer association therewith would subject my character, both as a public and private man, to lasting dishonor. If this is what is meant by eccentricity, I must say I glory in being regarded as eccentric, and feel that my whole course has been in harmony with principle, and that I have done nothing at any time of which either a gentleman or patriot ought to be ashamed.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

H. S. FOOTE.

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY.

The services of thanksgiving at Trinity Church, New York, Wednesday, were of a grand and impressive character. The sacred building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds who desired to gain admittance were unable to do so. Rev. Drs. Dix, Vinton, Ogilby and Haight officiated. A number of changes were rung on the bells, and, in the rich tones of the organ and the voices of the choir and the thousands in the assemblage, the edifice was filled with the songs of gladness and praise.

In the course of the lesson read by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, occurs the following significant passage, on which the Rev. gentleman dwelt with peculiar emphasis (Daniel xi. 15):

"So the king of the North shall come and cast up a mount and take the most fenced cities, and the arms of the South shall not withstand, neither his chosen people, neither shall there be any strength to withstand."

And again at the 40th verse of the same chapter it says:

"And at the time of the end, shall the king of the South push at him, and the king of the North shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots and with horsemen and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over."

DR. VINTON'S REMARKS.

We congratulate you, my friends and brethren, upon this assemblage for thanksgiving. We congratulate you upon the victories which have recently crowned the armies of the nation, upon the approaching days of glorious peace and the ending of this most disastrous war. As a nation we have reason to be proud of and grateful to the noble men who have defended the country and upheld her laws and customs. We have indeed passed through a trying ordeal—an ordeal which has brought out and developed in our own people a stronger and more vigorous manhood and womanhood, and which has resulted in the triumphant establishment of the power and equality of government at the North and the South, the East and the West, forging a close and indissoluble chain of patriotism which shall for all time bind in dearer harmony the various sections of our country. What cause for gratitude have we to the Giver of all good, how continually has he extended his loving hand unto us. We should thank him that we have been kept from the sin of idolatry, and that to no one man or chieftain belong the honors of these magnificent triumphs. We thank him for our Chief Magistrate, for his wisdom, his modesty, his firmness and his magnanimity. And now that we stand upon the threshold of peace, let us pray that those in authority may be gifted with grace to guide the future destinies of the nation. We should cherish the feelings kind and loving to our erring brethren, and while we look for the certain and condign punishment of the leaders of the great rebellion, toward those who were misguided we should exercise a forgiving and a tolerant policy, remembering the words of the Beatitude read in our hearing, saying "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God;" and now, before we separate, let us each and all join in singing, as with one voice, Gloria in Excelsis, in which the choir will lead."

The full force of the organ then pealed forth the magnificent harmony, in which the whole and the congregation joined, producing a grand effect.

After the Rector, Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., had pronounced the benediction, Mr. DITTER, Dr. CUTLER's assistant, played upon the large organ a selection of national airs, during which the audience slowly and reluctantly dispersed.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

The New York Post says:

The first sale of cotton captured at Savannah, except some that was wet and damaged, took place at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at No. [illegible] Broadway, under the direction of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent.—Anthony J. Bleecker acted as auctioneer.

There was a very large attendance of cotton dealers, brokers and other business men, and particular interest was manifested throughout the sale.

Three thousand bales of good middling to ordinary cotton were disposed of in three-quarters of an hour at prices ranging from 19 1-8 to 25 cents [illegible]. Certificates for the payment of the bills [illegible] obtained at the Sub-Treasury.

The following is the range of quotations at the sale:

Good middling cotton, 25 a — cents

Barely middling to middling, 21 a 22 1-4 cents.

Good ordinary to low middling, 19 5-8 a 19 3-4 cents.

Ordinary to good ordinary, 15 3-4 a 16 cents.

These prices are generally considered fair, though the low qualities of cotton sold at rates somewhat below those of the market.

SHEEP EATING TOBACCO.—In the winter of 1864, says the Rural New Yorker, we stated the seemingly wonderful and anomalous fact that several flocks of Merino sheep had been found to be fond of eating the small or damaged dry leaves left on tobacco stalks, and of peeling off and eating the dry bark or external skin from those stalks. We do actually and seriously find that the cases we gave are the rule and not the exception—that it is a serious fact all Merino flocks (so far as we have heard of its being tried) will thus eat tobacco thrown out to them in winter. They commence nibbling it at once, and soon consume it habitually and quite freely. We have received this statement from numerous reliable tobacco growers. Perhaps other breeds of sheep would feed upon it as freely, but our informants have all been Merino flockmasters. Not the least injury appears to accrue to sheep from actually eating this powerful vegetable narcotic, which contains a principle (Nicotia or Nicotin) so deadly that a drop of it in a state of concentrated solution will kill a dog. Few human tobacco chewers can swallow much of it with impunity. We knew a case last winter where it was regularly fed to breeding ewes (by Charles Baker, Lafayette, N. Y.) and it produced no injury to the lambs. They came strong and were healthy. This corresponds with the experience of all the feeders of it whom we have conversed with. Most of these gentlemen regard it as nutritious food for sheep so far as they eat it, and some fancy their sheep are healthier for having it. We confess that to us this is one of the most paradoxical facts in natural history. Well, we hope our Merinoes won't take to smoking next, for if they do they will set all the barns on fire. They are already accused by their enemies of setting a good many men's brains on fire!

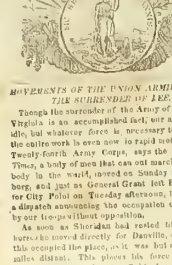
OUR GENERALS.—It is a remarkable fact that we have developed more generals of first-class military talent in our four year war than Europe has produced in any twenty years of her military history. This fact is the more extraordinary when we consider that most of these men were taken from the civil walks of life. Many of them, it is true, had been educated at our military academy at West Point, and held commissions in the regular army, but a large number of these had retired from the service long before the war broke out, and adopted more profitable occupations. The regular army four years ago was a very small nucleus—amounting, in all branches of the service, to an average number of fourteen thousand men—out of which to form the brilliant catalogue of great soldiers which now occupies the muster roll. Another curious fact is also worthy of notice, and that is that the most prominent of our generals are descendants of those races who inhabit the British Islands—the Celtic, Gaelic, Cymric and Saxon races.—Grant, the Gael, is of Scotch descent, Sheridan, the Celt, was born of Irish stock; Sherman, the Anglo-Saxon, comes of an English family, and Thomas, one of the Cymric, springs from the Welsh race. Few, if any generals, of the Teutonic or modern Gallic race have made any conspicuous position in our armies. The descendants of the races referred to have developed more military talent in this war than their representatives have ever done in Europe, not excepting the Irishmen Prince Nugent of Austria, and Marshals McMahon and Neil, of France. The conclusion, therefore, is that this is the country to bring out to full fruition the military genius of the old races of Europe.—[N. Y. Herald.

THE EAST ADVANCING.—Great changes are taking place in the East. Recently the city of Alexandria, Egypt, was lighted by gas, introduced by a French company. Under date of January 31st, M. De Lesseps, president of the Suez Canal Company, announces that the great work of connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas is now so far completed that a water communication is now between them, and it requires about twenty hours to pass between them by the canal. At Jerusalem an order has recently been received from the Turkish Government at Constantinople, directing all the streets of the city to be levelled and paved. A carriage road is to be built to Jaffa, the seaport to Jerusalem, about thirty-seven miles away, and the survey has been completed for a railway which the Sultan has authorized to be constructed. A telegraph line is building to Jaffa, thus connecting the Holy City with the capitals of Europe through Beyrout and Alexandria. A proposition is also being entertained at Jerusalem to have water carried again by the underground pipes from Solomon's Pools to supply the Holy City. All these and similar great changes are signs of the times, and with this increase of the facilities of national intercourse, and of individual and social comfort, there can be no doubt of a rapid and vastly enlarged opening up of the minds of the people to whatever will elevate and really ennoble. Who can doubt that the way is also preparing for the gospel?

FRUIT CROPS OF OHIO.—The following is a pretty close approximation, according to the Farmer, to the value of the fruit crop of Ohio:

"Of apple trees there are over 15,000,000. If these give a yield of three bushels to a tree, we have 45,000,000 bushels, which, at fifty cents a bushel, would give the snug little sum of $22,500,000 for the apple crop of Ohio. Of peaches there are 3,000,000 trees—these yielding two bushels each in a peach season, would give 6,000,000 bushels, that may be estimated at one dollar a bushel. Of pears and cherries a safe estimate may be one million dollars in value. These amount to $29,500,000, which is probably a low estimate of the value of the staple or larger fruits grown in Ohio in legitimate orchards."

RICHMOND WHIG, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1865.



MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION ARMIES SINCE THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Though the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is an accomplished fact, our army is not idle, but whatever duty is necessary to complete the entire work is seen now to rapid motion. The Twenty-fourth Army Corps, says the New York Times, a body of men that can out march any other body in the world, moved on Sunday for Lynchburg, and just as General Grant left Burkesville for City Point on Tuesday afternoon, he received a dispatch announcing the occupation of that city by our troops without opposition.

As soon as Sheridan had rested his men and horses he moved directly for Danville, and has recently occupied the place, as it was but seventy-five miles distant. This places his force directly on Johnston's rear, and cuts off his hope of escape. Gen. Sherman moved from Goldsboro on Monday last for Raleigh and between Sherman and Sheridan the public can judge of Johnston's chances of escape. Important news from these columns is hourly expected.

The greater portion of the Army of the Potomac will speedily return to the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, to await further disposition. The soldiers are all happy, and anticipate an early discharge and retirement to their homes.

CONDITION OF MR SEWARD.

The side of Mr. Seward's face injured by his fall has been placed in splints instead of bandages, since which time the swelling has become reduced, and now he does not suffer so much pain. He is unable to leave his bed as yet, and is generally more easy in the day time than during the night. At last he is very painful to him, owing to the injury of his jaw, to receive a state and speech to communicate with others.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY BATTALION CAPTURED AT AMELIA COURT HOUSE.

The City (24th Virginia) Battalion was among the last troops that left Gen. Richmond Kent Richmond, and a whole of whose command were captured near Amelia Court House, by Gen. Sheridan, will the surrender of the rebs and their corps. To this day, the following names of the officers of the Battalion captured on that occasion will interest many of our readers. The officers enumerated are all well: Lieut. Col. Wyatt Elliott; Major, Hermann; Capt. Wm. H. Allen; Capt. John R. Fisher; Capt. L. L. Bass; Capt. T. L. Hobbs; Capt. Charles D. Anderson; Lieut. James W. Riley; Lieut. George Bell; Lieut. Charles A. Epes; Lieut. R. F. E. Sheppard; Lieut. Thos. H. Harris; Lieut. R. G. M. Dillard; Lieut. Geo. H. E. Blair and Lieut. Samuel A. West.

CAPTURED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

Brs. S. E. Brown, of the Carlisle Commissioners, writing from Wilson's Station, has kindly sent us the following list of Confederate officers, who are now prisoners in our hands. The recent capture of some of them has already been me ntioned, but for the most part, upon report.—**Mr. Brown** reached this far at the request of Brigadier General Hunton.

Brig. Gen. Cooke, Brig. Gen. Barton, Brig. Gen. Hunton, Col. Aylett, 53d Virginia infantry; Lieut. Col. Thurston, 53d Virginia infantry; Col. Phillips, 9th Virginia infantry; Lieut. Col. Howard, artillery brigade; Capt. Howard, Gen. G. W. C. Lee's staff; Capt. Smoot, artillery brigade; Capt. Nelson, 9th Virginia infantry. Lieut. Nelson, 28th Virginia infantry.

HORNER ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Hughes' Artillery Battalion, longstreet's corps, Army Northern Virginia, when surrendered at Appomattox, embraced 97 men, horses, guns, &c. Battalion under command of Capt. Smith's battery numbered fifteen, Moody's 11, Parkers' 32, Taylor's 32 and Ficklin' 47.

THE FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

The well-known regiment's present success and use of the First New York Mounted Rifles, Colonel Steenman, into Southern North Carolina. This gallant regiment carried in the city yesterday morning, direct from Suffolk, Va., and thence were the fine conditior, and though somewhat travel stained, showed the marks of their recent hearty marching and fighting.

FROM NORTH CAROLINE

The *Herald's Newbern* dispatches of the 9th instant state that the entire reorganizing of General Sherman's army had been completed, and that it was ready to enter upon a new campaign for the subjugation of General Johnston's rebel military power, if that rebel chieftain shall choose to offer any further resistance after hearing of Lee's surrender. The news of the capture of Richmond of course created great rejoicing in Newbern yesterday, as the north side of the Neuse river, between Newbern and Goldsboro', is entirely cleared of armed rebels; but on the north side of the river small bands are seen prowling bands. One of these on the 7th inst., captured and barred Dr. Skinner and two negroes, ladies with supplies for Sherman's troops, on their way up the river. The only interruption Sherman's communications have suffered. General Mower has succeeded Gen. Williams as commander of the Twentieth corps, in Sherman's army.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

AFFAIRS AT GALVESTON.

New York, April 14.—The steamer Corsica, from Norfolk on the 10th instant, arrived here to-day. The block ade runner Denbigh, with 1,000 bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th ult. from Galveston. She reported that Galveston was still occupied by the rebels. Twelve rebel ships were off the bar, and six steamers had sailed recently for Havana for cotton.

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

New Orleans, April 6.—Advices from the army about Mobile to the 4th instant, state that the water communications between the Spanish Fort and Mobile were completely closed by a battery erected above the fort. The rebel communication with Mobile are now entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably.

THE REBEL FORCES IN KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., April 13th.—Gen. Palmer is at Knoxville, Ky., with the 23d corps, and will move on the rear of the Rebel forces in the State, including Col. Jones' command. They will not surrender will be destroyed outlaws, and the people will be called upon to put them down. Gen. Palmer has ordered every one found in arms to be executed yesterday to-day, Hobson.

THANKSGIVING IN WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., April 13.—Governor Lewis has appointed Thursday, as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing over the late victories. The legislature adjourned sine die on Monday.

THE PORT OF KEY WEST.

The President has issued a supplementary proclamation in regard to the Port of Key West, as follows:

Whereas, by my proclamation of this date, the Port of Key West, in the State of Florida, was in part erroneously included among those which are ordered to be open to commerce.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West will not be open to foreign and domestic commerce, upon the same conditions by which that commerce has heretofore been permitted.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GENERAL LEE.—The publication of General Lee's letter to Governor Letcher has given rise to much speculation. He was within the Union lines by virtue of his arms, which he laid down on the 9th inst., and another was in the hands of the enemy, to surrender, or be captured by the Union forces, and, of course, a prisoner. The personal property and effects of General Lee, following after soldiers, are liable to confiscation. The great army which has carried him and which he had bid upon so many battle fields, is swallowed him but completely humbled. The people have no hostility are the just contempt of his enemies. The Washington Chronicle says that General Lee is under parole with a letter for to the hon. of his superior's angels, and not to visit the.—*Missing Journal*, 14th.

By EDGAR & CO., Auctioneers.
(Corner Main & 9th streets.)

Household and Kitchen Furniture
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 19th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., we will sell at the residence on Franklin street between 10th and 11th streets, an excellent assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE consisting of the following and other articles:

One mahogany chamber suite
One walnut do
One cottage do
Feather beds
Hair and husk mattresses
Bureaus and lignum carpets
Cane and other chairs
Sofas, mirrors, pictures
Window curtains and shades
Glass and Chinaware
Table linen, knives and forks
Bowls and pitchers
Excellent cooking stove, &c.
FREEMAN & AU,
Auctioneers.
apl7—ids

E. B. Lucy & Co. Auctioneers.
(No. 60 Main street.)

HAVE determined to discontinue the auction and commission business, and close the entire stock of goods, will sell promptly on THURSDAY, April 20th at 10 o'clock, the entire balance of stock of Confectionery bound. We name a part of the stock.

2 boxes Fresh Figs and Dates
1 do Shell-bound without Peel
1 do Split Almonds
2 Common Wardrobes,
1 Bureau,
Pair Window Shades,
1 Splendid Mahogany Extension Dining Table, seats
Set Chairs,
1 do Hall Tables,
Cottage Bedsteads,
Wash stands,
Chairs,
Tables,
1 Fine Chimney Mantle,
Blacksmith Tool of Clothing, &c.
E. B. LUCY & CO.,
apl7—2t* No. 56 Main street.

By G. W. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, APRIL 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Cooking Stoves, &c.

A variety of
Settlers' stoves,
Tobacco,
Fancy Goods, &c.
P. S.—If persons having goods at my store, bid from previous sales, must call them away on Monday, or they will be sold at auction on account of the owners.
G. W. WILLIAMS,
Auctioneer.
apl7—2t

DIED.

STRAHAN.—In New York, on Wednesday, April 12, ARNOLD M. STRAHAN, of Co. John Hazard, 11th S. A., late of Fredricksburg, Va.

Shipping News.

ALMANAC FOR THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5.32 | Moon sets.....10.
Sun sets.....6.32 | High Water.....

PORT OF RICHMOND, APRIL 15, 1865.
ARRIVED.

Steamer Red Jacket, Adams, City Point mail and passenger boat.
Steamer D. R. Martin, Bishop, City Point, passengers.
Steamer Silver Star, Travers Norfolk, Gen. Ord's effects.
Steamer Thomas Cooper, (No. 2) Williams City Point, Gen. Ord's effects.
Steamer Metamora, Sweeney, City Point, passengers.
Propeller ARGUS, Ferris, Government stores.
Propeller Van Vleit, City Point, Government stores.

DEPARTED.

Steamer Red Jacket, Adams, City Point mail and passengers.
Steamer Solomons, Sweeney, City Point, mail and passengers.
Propeller Watson, Murphon, City Point, Hghl.
Bark F. Merwin, Jones' Landing, Hghl.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND Army of the James,
Richmond, Va., March 14, 1865.

CIRCULAR

No. 6.

The Provost Marshal General directs that the following paper for sale in this army.

The Daily papers are to be sold to officers and soldiers at the rate of one cent per copy, a single copy, or fifty cents (50) cents per dozen, or twenty-five (25) cents for two. The price of Weekly's will be as follow: Illustrated Weeklies, New York Clipper and Weekly Caricature, Three (3) cents, Waverly Magazine, Miller's Spirit of the Times and Army and Navy Journal, Twenty (20) cents, other Weeklies ten (10) cents and Monthlies twenty (20) cents. Frank Marshall Brown's Spirit of the Army will not be sold at these prices are not exceeded.

By command of Major General IRD.

Official: EO. W. SMITH, Asst. Adj. Gen'l.
ap 17—2t

FURNACE.—A complete suit of HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHAMBER FURNITURE, with Bedding, &c.
A Rosewood Book Case, filled with choice Books; Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine; Cooking Stove with Pipe and several other articles of furniture.
Enquire at No. 186 Broad street, over store.
ap 15—3t*

NEW CONCERN.

G. R. HOWARD & CO.,

No. 110 FOURTEENTH STREET
(opposite Exchange Hotel)
FOR THE SALE OF
MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO, CIGARS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We respectfully solicit from customers of Messrs. Richardson & Co. and others, who will call on our store, a liberal share of their patronage. We have in store a large stock of full market rates, and guarantee prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. Cash and Military Scrip will be received and DRAFTS now on hand, to which we solicit the attention of purchasers.

C. R. HOWARD,
WILLIAM L. HERRIFORD.
apl7—1m

LOOK TO
Messrs. Bosey & Spillman, Wm. Holt Richardson, Esq., Alfred Morton, Lewis L. Kent, Esq., Robt. G. Pace, Esq., Charles Palmer, Esq. apl7—3t*aw1m WHAP

GEORGE DUNN & CO.
Corner of Main and Fourth streets.

HAVE resigned their Auctioneer's Stands, Paragraph Printers and Publishers.
In this sole original Music, published only in Richmond, Va. Recent emblems, Jewelry, Rings, &c., engraved to order.
ap 17—2t*

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE on Twenty-fifth street, between Main and Cary, containing six good rooms with front and back porch, and kitchen and coal-house. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Rent will be required from the 1st of June next. Apply to
ap 17—3t* Corner of Franklin and Seventh street.

FOR SALE OF ASSORTED GROCERIES.—ON FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1865, AT THE SALE ROOMS OF P. B. COOK, AUCTIONEER, THE SALE OF AN ASSORTED LOT OF GROCERIES, consisting of the following and other articles:
5 Barrels Brown Sugar
1 Lot Granulated Sugar
9 Boxes Dried Apples
1 Box Cheese
1 Box Tallow Candles
1 Keg Lard
3 Boxes Black Pepper
1 Bag Coffee
Packs, Mustard
Al 300
Tongareed Soap
Men's Shoes
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters
Shoes, &c.
P. B. COOK, Auctioneer.
ap 17—2t

A PORNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT, containing nine rooms, besides bathing and store rooms, &c., and a never failing supply of water and servants house. Will be rented to a family who will have the privilege of purchasing the entire furniture, &c., at the present valuation, as the gentleman is returning to England. The situation is one of the best in the city.
Address "E" at this office.
ap 17—1t

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.—I would respectfully notify my patrons to make Plans of Building, Contract with Builders, or both or Letters ask for Plans, and all business connected with my profession as ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Office—Over below the Spotswood Hotel, up stairs.
HENRY REAL.
apl7—3t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW RICHMOND THEATRE.
Corner Broad and Third Streets.
E. DORSAY OGDEN ACTING AND TRAGE MANAGER.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17 1865
Mme. C. DeBAR
AND
MR. REG MONBILLES,
To their positively last appearance in this city, previous to their departure for Europe, in which they will play their only Walter Scott—Love of Duty MANNERING.
Mannion.....Mr. Ogden
J. Wylie.....Mr. Reg Monbilles
H. Allan.....Mr. Ogden
W. C. Talbot.....Mr. Pollen
Miss Pollie Partington.....Mrs. Pollen
Mrs. Allan.....Mme. C. DeBar
&c., &c., &c.,
AND A FULL CHORUS.
SYNOPSIS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
ACT FIRST.
Opening music—"The Winds Whistle Cold."
Song—Miss Bertram introduced.
Finale to act.....
The Fun proper over the Parson's fate".....woman
Violin solo, calls your troubles forget.....Julia Mannering
Unhappily, poor Dominie!.....Julia Mannering
Tyrone—Away with dull care".....
Miss Bertram, Julia Mannering, Sampson and entire Male Portion.
ACT SECOND.
Still, slumber, my dear.....Miss Bertram
Too celebrated b.....Julia Mannering
Medley introduced.....Julia Mannering
Grand Finale and Chorus—"Ching and Hong."
Song introduced.....by the entire Company.
Oh! Hark, young Henry".....
ACT THIRD.
Song introduced.....Miss Bertram
Grand Finale and Chorus.....By the entire Company
BALLADS.....Miss BLANCHE MIDDLETON.
FANCY DANCE.....Miss JESSIE WARNER.
To conclude with the new burletta, on tied the
HIGHLANDMAN'S HOLIDAY.
Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON IN TWO CHARACTERS.
To-morrow—the thrillingly plan of
RESCUED, THE CONDEMNED.
Soon to be produced, a grand historical play, locale written for this theatre by B. D. Ogden entitled
ROBESPIERRE;
OR,
THE FATE OF REVOLUTIONS
apl8—1t

BUCKLEY & REDDY'S
UNITED STATES AND BRASS BAND,
Will give their Nightly with Grand Appropriate promise to do their with Music of Night
A Week But Two Nights.
Next Tuesday Evening,
The Laughable Local, entitled
OLD TIME TRICKS.
Box Tickets ordered, Price of admission, 50 Cents.
apl7—1t

MR. HOPCRAFT'S HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
given by
WARAME KOHL,
Assisted by
Messrs. Boehler, Lorbman and
and a full Orchestra, Lorbman Leader.
Amt '61
AT METROPOLITAN HALL
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Reserved seats at Seligart's Periodical Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
apl16—3t*

A GRAND MILITARY
AND
CIVIC BALL
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
NEW MARKET HALL,
CORNER SIXTH AND MARSHALL STS.
ON
Monday Evening, April 17th.
This BALL is given expressly for the Unfortunate Colored Citizens and Citizens of Richmond.
Gallant Master of Ceremonies,
F. HOPKINS.
MANAGERS.
C. H. ATKINSON, J. A. HOPKINS
A splendid COTILLION BAND has been engaged for the occasion.
Refreshments will be furnished at city prices.
Tickets admitting Gentleman and Lady.....Dollars.
Tickets will be issued at the door.
There will be a guard stationed at the door to preserve good order.
apl16—3t* P. HOPKINS.

MR. SMITH CONTINUES HIS SCHOOL FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF BOYS,
At his old stand, between Marshall and City Prison, where all will be received by the month.
Terms of Tuition will be moderate and reasonable, which can be known on application.
apl7—1t

GROCERIES, SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.
The City Flour, No. 1 Mackerel,
Cheese, Raisins, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Superior Green and Black Tea, Pepper, Allspice,
Prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Spices—Ladies' and Family Soaps,
Boiled Shoe Blacking, Matches, &c.
For sale low by
No. 67 Main street, near 17th.
apl16—1t*